The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Trumbull Rises to a Personal Explanation.

He Explains the $10,000 Fee in the McArdle Case.

Debate on the Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Mr. Sherman on the National Finances.

Defeat of the Bayfield Land Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The celebrated cases, *ex-parte* MCARDLE and State of Georgia, were the subjects of an assisted plea by Mr. TRUMBULL, today, in the Senate. Some time ago Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution which was adopted, directing an investigation by the Retrenchment Committee to find out whether any Senator had received money from the Treasury in violation of law, under the guise of counsel fees. This was well understood to aim at Mr. TRUMBULL, who received $10,000 for taking charge of those two suits for the War Department. The facts have been in a manner public property, but there were some questions of law which made the transaction, in the opinions of some, of questionable propriety. It appears that some Government clerk, who writes letters to a small Michigan paper, some weeks ago sent his paper a letter in which the real facts were perverted, and Mr. TRUMBULL was treated in much the same elegant style in which honest Republican Senators are treated by writers of the *Tribune*. Mr. TRUMBULL, learning that the writer of the letter was a Michigan man, and remembering the source of the reputation aimed at him, expectorated that Mr. CHANDLER had instigated the letter, and charged him with it today. Mr. TRUMBULL says that Gen. GRANT, while Secretary of War, employed him, and that Mr. STANTON himself fixed the amount of the fee, and he said "no slimy snake in the grass, startled by approaching footsteps, would crawl back to its hole with more haste than his accusers, when they heard that it was GRANT instead of JOHNSON who had employed him." Mr. CHANDLER replied in the same choice terms that he hurled back the slime upon its slimy source. These words were ruled out of order by the Vice-President, because CHANDLER, by his gestures, connected them with TRUMBULL, while TRUMBULL had connected his denunciations with CHANDLER only by insinuation. The facts and the law were alluded to briefly. Mr. TRUMBULL laughed at the idea that he had done anything not in accordance with the statute, but Mr. CHANDLER met up an opinion of Attorney-General WM. WIRT, covering the same statute, which ruled that the employment of members of Congress as counsel was illegal, though it is believed that the law has since been repealed. It appears that Mr. STANTON sought his services first, and that he declined on the ground that the law forbade. Mr. TRUMBULL is in the same boat with numerous other members of Congress, and if a very doubtful question whether any law has been violated. There is a question of propriety about it which may be worth considering. The transaction was not so clearly a proper one as to make Mr. TRUMBULL'S character so conspicuously clear as to fit him to play the reformer, and censure in high sounding tones, he is not an other man. This he realizes and hence those tears.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill is now fairly before the Senate. Mr. SHERMAN opened the debate in a comprehensive speech upon revenue questions and the provisions of the bill, leaving all considerations of protection to be discussed as each subject comes up in the bill. One noticeable point in his speech was that in referring to the importance of duties on raw materials for the benefit of labor, he referred to the importance of wools, he agreed with the petition recently sent to the Senate from the wool-manufacturers. Mr. SCOTT also read a petition following Mr. SHERMAN. He favors putting tea and coffee on the free list, and the kind of Senate laws of which that proposition is the representative. The bill is the unfinished business for Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

DEFEAT OF THE BAYFIELD LAND GRANT.

The struggle over the Bayfield bill culminated today, after one of the longest and most closely-fought contests in late legislative annals. After another hour's debate the voting on the amendments began, that reported from the Committee being adopted, without a division. The last vote was upon Mr. HITCHCOCK'S substitute for the bill, which declares that all the lands granted this road in 1856 and 1864 are forfeited to the United States, and shall be devoted to homesteads and actual settlers. This was adopted by a vote of 36 to 30, and the friends of the bill were so demoralized by the defeat that they did not even attempt the rallying of a sufficient number of members to secure a division. The last chance for the bill now lies in the Senate, and in the subsequent action of a Committee of Conference. It is plain from the vote of the House today that no Land Grant bill can pass the Congress, for there is none which has greater or more just claims upon Congress than the one which has been so significantly defeated.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

Further Examination of Major Cottman—Schurz Again Returned—What the Testimony Developed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Major CHARETTE was further examined respecting the transactions in the sales of arms today. No new facts were elicited of importance touching the charges made by Mr. SCHURZ beyond those already printed in the TIMES. Today Mr. SCHURZ seemed to be remembering the rebuke he received from Mr. HAMLIN, but still was not able to overcome fully his habit of presenting statements instead of putting questions, and assuming that certain statements were true, and framing his questions so that the witness could make no answer but an ingeniously framed one, the question which would not admit the statement in the question to be true. In the midst of one of these questions Mr. HAMLIN was obliged to interfere, and object to the form of question, which, after some conversation by SCHURZ, CARPENTER and HAMLIN, was changed so as to be a question and not a statement. At a later stage in the examination Mr. CARPENTER called attention to another similar form of question. Mr. HAMLIN said he had sat there day after day and heard Mr. SCHURZ put words into the mouths of witnesses in a way no lawyer would be permitted to do in a Court of Justice, but there was little use in addressing him with that method of examination. Mr. CARPENTER said he only objected to the question because it was leading, and that the investigation was being made in the interest of truth.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

"The Queen's Week"—The Attack Upon Her Majesty—John Brown—The Day of Thanksgiving—Significance of the Display.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

This has been emphatically the Queen's week—a seven days' wonder of royalty and loyalty. First there was the thanksgiving ceremony, and then the attempted attack upon the Queen. These two events have engrossed attention, and nothing else has been thought about or talked about. It has been a week of great enthusiasm and excitement, and it is fortunate on many accounts that the two events did not happen on the same day. It appears to have been O'CONNOR's original intention to carry out his purpose while the Queen was going in procession to St. Paul's; and if he had attempted to do so he would probably have been torn in pieces by the mob. I do not mean, of course, that there would have been a bloodthirsty desire to exact vengeance on the spot, but that the crowd, already excited, would have lost all control over itself, and in the anxiety to lend a hand in the capture of the assassin, the poor wretch would have been pelted about in a way which would have left little, if any, life in him. As it was, he had half a dozen men on the top of him in the garden at Buckingham Palace, and the Queen herself was the first to cry, "For heaven's sake, don't hurt him." There can be no doubt that O'CONNOR is a silly, morbid lad, who is, as far as has yet been ascertained, quite unconnected with any political organization. There is a suspicion that he may have been the tool of more astute conspirators, but there is no proof of this, and the extreme silliness of the scheme renders it unlikely that any body had a hand in it but himself. The affair is in every way calculated to damage rather than advance the Fenian cause. Fenians at least understand how to load a pistol. He is a message boy at twelve shillings a week in an oil warehouse, a sickly, silent lad, who shuffled through his work without creating remark one way or another, and who had always shown himself very civil and obedient till Monday last, when he seemed to be much irritated at being detained a few minutes beyond the usual office hours, and was scolded by the chief clerk for his black looks. At home he spent his leisure in writing what was supposed to be a novel, but probably it was the bombastic documents to which he meant to procure the Queen's signature by menace—one authorizing the release of all the men "known and celebrated as the Fenian prisoners," and the other directing that O'CONNOR, if found guilty of treason, "shall not be strangled like a common felon, but should receive the death which is due to him as a Christian, a Republican, and as one who has never harmed a human being—that is to say, he shall be shot, and after his death his body shall be delivered to his friends to be buried wheresoever they may choose." There is no chance of the poor fool being indulged to this extent. There is little doubt that advantage will be taken of an act passed by Sir ROBERT PEEL especially providing for such cases, and that he will have the fustian heroism knocked out of his silly carcass by a sound flogging. His pistol was not loaded, and even if loaded it would probably not have gone off, being such a ricketty old thing. This is the fifth time the Queen has been threatened in this manner; twice the pistol was actually discharged at her.

JOHN BROWN.

It is not quite clear who first seized O'CONNOR when he presented his unloaded pistol at the carriage window, but the *Court Circular*, which is drawn up under the personal supervision of the Queen, gives the credit of the capture to JOHN BROWN. JOHN is rather a celebrated character in his way, and was regarded with much curiosity when he appeared as a witness in the Police Court. He is an Aberdeen man, from the neighborhood of Balmoral, and was Prince ALBERT's favorite gillie when the Prince went out grouse-shooting or deer-stalking. The Queen frequently accompanied her husband on his sporting expeditions, and was much struck with BROWN's evident attachment and devotion to his master, as well as by his shrewd remarks and independent judgment on all matters in which he was consulted. BROWN was always prepared for every emergency. If the clouds gathered suddenly overhead, if a change of wind brought a biting air with it from the snow-tops of the mountains, it was invariably found that BROWN's foresight had provided for it, that shawls and wrappers had been stowed away somewhere, and that everything was forthcoming when required. BROWN knew the nicest camping-places, the safest roads, and the best way of managing everything. After the Prince's death he became the chief personal attendant on the Queen, and has ever since retained his supremacy in the household. He accompanies Her Majesty on all occasions, leads her pony or rides in the rumble behind her carriage. In his tartan kilt and plaid, stalwart, shaggy, hard-featured, he is a genuine specimen of the North country Scot; and he is also a thorough Scot in character and temper—very quiet, cool and imperturbable; reserved in speech, although outspoken enough on occasions; "canny" and deferential, but also resolute and pertinacious. He belongs to the type of Scotch retainers of whom several samples are to be found in SCOTT's novels, who identified themselves with "the family," believed in it, worshiped it with intense, passionate fidelity, but at the same time had no hesitation in expressing an honest opinion on any question, even at the risk of differing from the master or mistress. The Scotch have always been remarkable for this personal loyalty and trustiness. It is commonly supposed that a sovereign, with a great household always at call, must necessarily be well served; but the value of all service depends on the spirit in which it is rendered; and in the midst of the retinue of State, a monarch is especially qualified to appreciate the watchful attention of personal loyalty and attachment. The position which JOHN BROWN holds in the royal household is alike honorable to the Queen and to himself. In the Police Court he gave his evidence with a strong Scotch accent, and quaint homelinesss of language. He just clutched the boy, he said, by the scruff of the neck, and keeps him till there was enough people round about to take charge of him. Prince LEOPOLD was also a witness. The boy was committed to take his trial at the next Assizes.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.

I shall not attempt to give you any description of the thanksgiving ceremony, as I suppose you have already had a sufficiently full account of it through the wires. But there are one or two points on which it may be worth while to make a few remarks. On ST. occasion of this kind the newspapers always feel bound to be grandingly loyal, and their testimony is, perhaps, open to some suspicion. In point of fact, however, all they have said about the enthusiasm of the people, and the cordial and sympathetic reception given to the Queen and the Prince of WALES rather falls short of than surpasses the actual truth. There was certainly a good deal of very silly and hysterical writing and talking on the subject; but I don't think it affected the people at large one WAY or the other. The event proved that there was no need, on the one hand, to pump up a spurious and artificial fervor, and no fear, on the other hand, that popular feeling would lack heat the minute to which it was subjected. It was impossible to be in the streets on Tuesday without being convinced of the thoroughness and sincerity of the attachment to the throne. Various explanations of this may perhaps be given; it may mean attachment to a person or to an institution, but about the fact itself there can be no question whatever. I was in the crowd at different points, I talked with men of all conditions, and I heard only one opinion, only one sentiment expressed. Says it that one undergoes no very modificatious—the fact may have other bearings to subject to be the future; but it is quite clear that as yet the throne has not been found to be an obstacle to the progress of free institutions and popular desires. The miles of streets, crowded with hundreds of thousands of people of all ages, full of eager anxiety to see the Queen and Prince, and express their regard for them; the great procession which was kept up for an hour as the procession went to the Cathedral, and which was renewed for another hour as it returned to Buckingham Palace, furnished magnificent testimony to the depth and universality of the predominant sentiment. The demonstration was so effective, because, like the Queen's letter of thanks published this morning, it was so simple and unaffected. The procession in itself was a pretty affair—nine carriages, with an escort of dragoons and a military band. The decorations of the streets were bright and cheerful, but coarse and tawdry when examined in detail. St. Paul's was a great sight on account of the noble proportions of the edifice, and the big mass of people for whom it supplied accommodation. But the whole affair, viewed as a pageant, was homely enough. It was the spirit that animated the proceedings, the spontaneous natural enthusiasm that throbbed through them, to which they owed whatever dignity and impressiveness they possessed. F. H. J.

FRANCE.

A Manifesto from the Executive—Thiers' Party Tactics—Life in the Capital—Estate for Travelers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 1, 1872.

Three months ago the Council-General of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle wrote to the President of the Republic to announce its formation, and asking him to use all his influence to consolidate the permanent Republic and to make it the Government of the future. No answer was expected to this address, which was a mere declaration of political opinion, and no answer was given to it until Monday last. Much to the surprise of M. VARNOT, President of the Council-General in question, a reply appeared in the *Siècle* over the signature of M. BARTHELEMY-ST. HILAIRE, the President's Private Secretary. It was evident at a glance that the letter of M. VARNOT was drawn at random from its pigeon-hole when M. BARTHELEMY was searching for an "opportunity," or for an excuse to make a public declaration of some sort of service to the Government. The Monarchist fusion scheme had been making some headway during the past week, and, having to keep the equilibrium between the parties, M. THIERS had to throw something into the Republican scale. For this purpose his *amiee* wrote that he was entirely devoted to the Republic and doing all he could for it.

"I have no doubt, says M. BARTHELEMY, speaking rather for M. THIERS—"I have no doubt that if the Republic continues to render to the country, as great and useful services as for a year past, that France will accept a form of government which will have given the blessings it desires—liberty with order, economy with honesty, power with labor and patriotism."

He adds that M. THIERS has no doubt that, if the Republic is wise and moderate, it will be ultimately adopted by the country. This letter raised a storm upon its arrival at Versailles, and the different factions of the Chamber were greatly excited over it. Men who have been doing their "level best" to break the "Pact of Bordeaux" ever since it was made, at once cried out against this violation of it, and an interpellation was determined on.

THIERS' PARTY TACTICS.

The letter of M. BARTHELEMY-ST. HILAIRE, in revert again to that topic, was undoubtedly a piece of party tactics on the part of M. THIERS, but I do not think it worked as well as he hoped. I felt sure that he would deny it, after the Republican journals began to shout victory, and indeed he did deny it very effectually. The first result was a revolt in committee over the new Press law, a majority turning against it in its present form, because it tends "to declare the Republic." An interpellation was agreed upon, when M. THIERS, hearing of the difficulty, hastened to the tribune. He convinced the members that there was no ground for an interpellation, since the letter was written solely by M. BARTHELEMY, and must be put entirely upon his shoulders; but he did not succeed in doing more than preventing the interpellation. The members stood firm upon the Press law, and refused to accept it as it was. I understand that M. THIERS wishes to raise the state of siege early in April, and hence is very anxious to have some law for the Press. If this be refused him, martial law will be continued. As usual, there are some very curious facts connected with this matter. The Radical journals which cried so loudly the other day now denounce M. THIERS in the hardest language for "going back upon them," while the Orleanists refuse to be appeased, and think very hard of M. THIERS for deserting them. The Legitimists see in the letter a direct menace to them, and they believe the intention was to show them that if they continued their attempts to carry out the fusion project, he would go for the Republic, and make an appeal to the country. The Bonapartists alone are satisfied, and for once they are ready to defend the President. There is a report that M. THIERS used some very strong language when he saw the remarking that if the Republicans and Monarchists were not downright stupids they would see how they force him to give aid to the Bonapartists while trying to checkmate them. In this case it was true. By stopping the growing sentiment in favor of the fusion, he did the very thing the Bonapartists desired, and he pleased them exceedingly when he gave a check to the Left by denying all responsibility in the matter. The very paper which M. THIERS struck with his hand while making this remark, contained an extract from the *Times* saying that every fault of the Government, and they were many, went to aid the hopes of the Imperialist Party. The position of M. THIERS is a very difficult one it must be confessed, for all he does for the Republic goes to help GAMBETTA and his party also, since the recent elections have all shown that the moderate candidates are nowhere.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Prices of provisions of all sorts continue rise in Paris, and little by little the cost of living has increased to an unreasonable sum. And not alone the necessaries, but all the comforts and luxuries are far too dear. At every turn one feels swindled and discontented for the articles you pay for are of the very poorest quality. Gloves which formerly sold for three francs are now four francs on the Boulevards, and three francs and seventy-five centimes elsewhere, while the four franc gloves have gone up to five francs. Tobacco has been again taxed, and this time the twenty-sou packets are very small. An additional two centimes tax has been put upon cigars, which makes tobacco and cigars pay in taxes eight times their value at the manufactory. Another thing will be more seriously felt here. A few days ago the proprietors of the great cafés of the Boulevards held a meeting, and decided upon raising the price of their consommations. The public will now pay twelve sous for a cup of coffee or a glass of beer, which, with the two sous for the waiter, makes fourteen sous for a "bock," an equal to about twenty cents in New-York. Besides, the bock is miserably poor, and by no means equal to our lager—not to be compared with the excellent Bavarian beer. The consequence is that poor men are driven to the tipping shops, where they take their pots of beer over the counter. Here the bars do not enjoy the luxury of marble counters, as with us, but are covered with zinc.

HERE FOR GRATUITIES.

I would advise every American about to visit Paris to follow the very safe habit of keeping receipts, and of demanding a receipted bill with each lot of goods purchased. The other day a lady and gentleman arrived here after an absence of two years, and so soon as their names were published in the newspapers has at once presented a bill for some 1,500 francs for articles purchased during their absence. He refused the bill on the ground that he had paid it, never having made a single date during the two years. Some such thing was done in the Boulevards. The proprietor of a great establishment was called to a magistrate's tribunal to answer a charge of having made a mistake against a lady who had purchased goods to the amount of 1,500 francs. The lady produced her receipts, showing that the proprietor had forgotten the payment of the bill. As a matter of course, he was compelled to pay the bill, and he was condemned to the costs of the suit, leaving upon the bad impression that he had attempted to defraud a stranger without the fear of exposure, or in having bills of goods sent to them at their hotels without a regularly receipted account of the transaction. It was a temptation, he thought, to the clerks of the city. By advice of his lawyer, the gentleman asked if he could deposit the money under protest, to be guarded against the contingency of further trouble. This was granted, and by the merest chance the receipt was found and made use of. It arrived, here, the work and, of course the matter is reversed; but, at the same time, the gentleman was put to no end of annoyance and trouble, and had to pay the fees of an advocate. There was a constantly recurring case, not long ago, about a bill for gloves, and one now pending for strawberries in rent said to be dear. Persons visiting Paris for the coming year, would do exceedingly well to keep every receipt with them, and when here, they should never fail to take one, even for an insignificant sum. Last year I paid a waiter two francs for a glass of water, and afterwards he gave me the note sent to me. The proprietor took my word for the payment, and all the more readily as the waiter in question had robbed his till and left for parts unknown. In the busy world of Paris there are all sorts of tricks to entrap the traveling public, and one has to be constantly on guard. ABBEY.

MME. RISTORI.

The Tragedienne's Account of the Railroad Accident by Which She was Injured.

From the Boston Traveller, March 14.

It will be fresh in the minds of all our readers that accounts were received some time since of an accident which befell the famed tragedienne, ADELAIDE RISTORI, while making a railroad journey in Italy. We are happy to state that the injuries received by her were not so great as we had reason to expect, and it gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following translation of a letter, the original of which was received from the lady this morning by the Italian Consul, Chevalier G. M. FUNOTTI:

ROME, Feb. 10, 1872.

My Excellent Friend:

Fearing that the newspapers may greatly magnify the accident which happened to us, and as a consequence that you and our other dear friends in America may be in great anxiety, I deem it a duty of true friendship to give you a correct version of the occurrence.

I was invited by the Society of Florence to give "Mary Stuart" and "Marie Antoinette" for the benefit of an unfortunate institution. I accepted the invitation, and with my husband and children, left by the International express train at 8 o'clock in the morning. At 8¾ we were aroused from our slumbers by a tremendous shock, and were thrown about in one compartment as if we were in a heap, numerous others shrieking and crying in vain for aid. All at once, everything was broken into the smallest pieces, and myself and husband were violently thrown upon the stony road near the engine, which had been thrown from the track and upset, and which not only enveloped us in a thick smoke, but threatened to blow us to pieces by its explosion. Its noise was so great that we were unable to hear the cries of BIANCA, who was left in the compartment among the splinters and miraculously saved from injury. We were in utter darkness, and this added to the distress of our situation. Groaning in order to let us sleep, one quietly had conversed with a friend of ours into another car. In vain we called for him, but there was no answer. Those minutes of anguish and anxiety are to be compared only to the last moments of a man condemned to death. We imagined to see him brought to us disfigured, dead! What a terror. But fortunately his car, among one of the last, was simply overturned, and though it was impossible for him to extricate himself to come to our aid, yet it was a thousand thanks to the Almighty that he, as well as BIANCA, was saved. JULIAN was wounded in the head, but owing to the large quantity of blood that he lost is now quite well.

What of myself? I had fractured the cap of my left knee. It was a happy thing that the tendons and other muscles were not fractured, for if such had been the case, I would have been laid up for two months, instead of, which I was confined for only fifteen days, with splints and bandages, and some three days ago they placed me on a chair, where I write the best I can, feeling little pain, save from the irritation of the nerves.

In a few days I hope that my physician will allow me to be placed in a carriage to take a little air. What a penance to me is this life of inactivity, with my prodigious and fabulous activity. You can judge of it best by yourself.

Your sincere friend,

ADELAIDE RISTORI.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

An Alleged Protectorate Over the Republic.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, Jan. 29.

The most exciting topic in native circles for the past week has been the treaty supposed to have been concluded a fortnight ago at Asuncion between the Brazilian Plenipotentiary and the Paraguayan Government, by which Brazil obtains a protectorate of that Republic for ten years, and the cession of all the disputed territory between the Rio Apa and the Blanco, say 16,000 square miles, besides the formal recognition of the cost of the war to Brazil ([illegible]). There is reason to believe that the treaty is not yet signed, but the Buenos Ayres papers have declared it tantamount to signature. The Triple Alliance, and even debate whether it is not now at an end *ipso facto*. The Triple Alliance of 1865 expressly prohibits any of the Allies from making peace with LOPEZ without the consent of the others, but says nothing about treaties after the war should be over, and as the Allies signed separate treaties of arrangement with Paraguay in 1870, the Brazilians allege that they are fully justified in settling the frontier question with Paraguay independent of any interference from or with the Argentines. It is added that Dr. QUINTANA, the Argentine Envoy, left "pull well" with his colleagues, and an unusual quarrel between his Secretary and the Police authorities is supposed to have precipitated his retirement from Asuncion before anything had been done.

Collector Arthur and the Steam-ship Companies.

The following letter, voluntarily prepared by the agents of the several steam-ship lines subscribed below, was received by Collector ARTHUR yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We respectfully ask the use of your columns for contradicting some of the false rumors which have been spread with regard to the reorganization of the General Order business introduced by the order of Collector ARTHUR of the 9th inst.

By that order we are authorized to designate a warehouse within a certain district for our General Order goods, and, in availing ourselves of this privilege, we have sought to consult exclusively the interest and convenience of our importing customers. The Collector has, however, only this day notified us individually to designate the warehouse to which we respectively desire our goods to be sent.

Some of us had before this been called upon by various warehousemen, or by their agents, for the purpose of having their stores designated by us, but in no case have we had any proof that they were authorized or encouraged by the Collector to do so; on the contrary, we have the strongest evidence that such was not the case, and that the Collector would not accept any designation so made entirely of our free will, or which might have been made before the above mentioned notification.

We also have the most satisfactory assurances from the Collector that his order will be construed in a liberal spirit, and that no obstacle will be placed in the way of any steam-ship company they might desire to designate a warehouse exclusively for its own unclaimed goods. The interest of the City and the appointment of a certain warehouse for each district is no disadvantage to the steam-ship companies, since no such company would think of selecting a warehouse distant from its wharf. That feature of the system was unnecessary as far as the steam-ship companies are concerned, but it was adopted that Dr. QUINTANA, the Argentine Envoy, might "pull well" with his colleagues, and an unusual quarrel between his Secretary and the Police authorities is supposed to have precipitated his retirement from Asuncion before anything had been done.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—23 AMBULANT.—Hold by Blatchford, J.—194, Cuvas vs. Steam-tug F. W. Devoe; 197, Devoe Manufacturing Company vs. Brig Dunham; 24, Hanes vs. Steam-tug Alice; 14, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. Steam-tug W. B. Ives; 104, Mattox et al. vs. Ship Fawn; 105, New-Jersey Lightering Company vs. Steamer A. Cutting; 48, Watson et al. vs. Ship R. Bell; 49, Martin vs. Walker et al.; 124, Benedict vs. Steamer Niagara; 81, Bowen et al. vs. Schooner Wanderer; 82, Waugh vs. Steamer Blue Ridge; 86, Arnold vs. Mill-creek; 31, Kelly vs. Forty-foot Harbor; 127, Moffitt vs. Steamer Argo; 33, Somerville, Jr., vs. Bark Mary Hobson; 102, Hagan vs. Propeller Ida; 103, Hagan vs. Same; 32, Gibney vs. Ship Ryan vs. Steam-tug W. H. Conway; 102, Ryan vs. Schooner, Jr.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of David Silberstein; the prisoner ordered to be discharged.

Ex-parte Gerard et al.; motion denied with leave to renew. No costs to abide the event.

Miller vs. Miller; order of service, &c., vacated.

Carpenter et al. vs. Noonan et al.; reference ordered.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Osgood et al. vs. Tonic; case settled.

By Judge Barrett.

The Fourth National Bank vs. Henry H. Tremaine; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 15.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Manchester Land Company vs. David McDevitt; James H. Mills et al. vs. Abraham B. Davis et al.; Silas S. Donnell vs. Rachel Donnell et al.; George R. Springsteen vs. Jesse A. Marshall et al.; Humphrey F. Thompson et al. vs. Hiram Benner; George J. Dickson vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; orders granted.

George A. Baker vs. Henry Wales; motion granted with $10 costs. (See opinion with clerk.)

Ex-parte Wood; ex-parte Chas. M. Bedford; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 15.

By Judge Hawes.

Jarvis vs. Pike; order granted.

Kraft vs. Goliash; further hearing ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 11.—MARCH 15.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. The Hunter Tow-boat Company.—This case, which has been on trial for a week past, resulted, yesterday, in a verdict for plaintiffs. It appeared by the testimony that the plaintiffs in 1869 were insured of a cargo of corn shipped from Buffalo on a canal-boat. The boat was towed down from Albany by one of defendants' boats in a heavy tier of canal-boats, sixteen in number, extent of the tier about 400 feet. When opposite Fort Point, at Troy, the tow-boat Hunter, they say, or other tow, and it was claimed that defendants' men so negligently managed that a collision occurred, by which the canal-boat in question and the cargo of corn were sunk and lost. The defendants claimed that the canal-boat people contributed to the production of the loss by their negligence in not having up a light on their bow, and in not having a watch on deck. The case was tried twice before, the first time on this fact. The General Term on appeal first affirmed the judgment, but upon reargument ordered a new trial, because erroneous rulings of the law on the first trial. The jury now rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, $7,814 2c.—

T. E. Stillman & George W. Parsons for plaintiffs; R. C. & R. D. Benedict for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—MARCH 15.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour and a Jury.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Solomon H. Goodman vs. Julius Strohein et al.—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. It appeared on the trial that in the year 1869 the defendants store, in Canal-street, was broken open, and goods to the amount of $1,400 stolen therefrom. Subsequently information came to the defendants through a Police officer, as well as plaintiff, that one Deutsch had possession of the goods, and the goods themselves were subsequently found in a room in Ludlow-st. and were taken by the officer. The defendant then made an affidavit based on the information he had received, and, also, alleging that the plaintiff in this case was a partner of Deutsch. Defendant also made a complaint before a Justice, based on defendant's affidavit, and charged with the burglary committed on defendant's store. On the examination before the Magistrate it appeared that Deutsch had advanced $150 on the goods, and that though Goodman had recently been Deutsch's partner, he was not so then. The complaint was dismissed against both, and the plaintiff claimed that the arrest of his partner was illegal and contempt, was malicious and without probable cause.

The Chief-Justice left it to the jury to determine whether there was probable cause for defendant's action, from a false statement made, or whether it was made in malice on the part of defendants, he did not think the evidence disclosed any.

The jury hand in favor of plaintiff for $1,200, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

Ex-Judge Dillon and Mr. Bumble for plaintiff; Nelson Smith for defendants.

A Raid Upon Dealers in Obscene Merchandise.

ROBERT HAGUE, the porter in the store of DANIEL HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, who was arrested by Capt. WARD, of the Second Precinct, charged with selling articles of an obscene character, on complaint of ANTHONY COMSTOCK, of No. 455 Broadway, was before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and held to bail to await trial. SOLOMON W. RICE, of No. 38 Nassau-street, was also arrested by Capt. WARD, on a warrant issued by Justice BOWLING, also on a complaint of a similar nature against the same. RICE gave bail to appear for trial.

Detective DOERSBURGH, of the Central Office, yesterday morning arrested CHARLES MAGNUSS, claiming to be a physician, having an office at No. 702 Broadway, on a warrant issued by District-Attorney, in which he stands charged with selling medicines for criminal purposes. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury, was taken before Mr. GARVIN and held to bail to await trial. From Dr. MAGNUSS, Mr. COMSTOCK, who is the complainant against him, learned that he had purchased his goods from P. FATURES & Co., importers of French perfumery and rubber goods, at No. 56 Duane-street. Mr. COMSTOCK thereupon repaired to the store of FATURES & Co. and purchased samples of the goods. With these he subsequently appeared before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, and preferred a complaint against the firm. A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon by Justice HOGAN, and placed in the hands of Sergeant Quinn, of the Central Office, for execution. Accompanied by several of his officers Sergt. QUINN went to the store and arrested one of the men who had sold the articles to Comstock. On searching the store, it was found that the goods which had been exhibited to Comstock in the morning had mysteriously disappeared—the firm having doubtless obtained information from Magnuss of the complaint against them. The person arrested is a Frenchman, and he positively refused to give his name, age, occupation or residence. He was, therefore, entered on the Court records as "John Doe," and he was locked up at the Tombs, in default of bail, to await trial.

The Aldermanic Committee on Railroads.

The Joint Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, at which parties having plans for the solution of the Fourth-avenue difficulty were invited to be present, met yesterday, Alderman FALCONER presiding. Mr. J. Y. HENRY MOTT submitted a pasteboard model of a plan to extend Park-avenue, and having explained it to the Committee, the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 15, 1873.

Only one car of Much Cows reached Weehawken Yards on yesterday afternoon. Trade were not in debt to do much business, and prices were nominal whatever. The trade in Beeves at Communipaw Yards on yesterday and today was slow. Even when the fresh cattle came to hand this forenoon there was no improvement in the condition of trade; quality ranged from common to good; prices from 10c. @12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 4½ to 4¾ cwt., on 25 to 35 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep firm, and disposed of generally in larger lots, from 7½c. @8½c. ₱ lb.; clipped Sheep, 6c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs from 12c. @16c. ₱ head. Live Hogs nominal at 5c. ₱ lb. City-Dressed, from 4½c. @5½c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed, from 5½c. @5½c.

SALES.

COWS & MCPARLAND sold for selves, 147 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 10c. @12c. ₱ lb., weight all round 4¾ cwt.; also, for W. KELLY, 17 steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 10½c. @11½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; again, for same, 14 Steers, Minnesota, coarse cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; and 12 Steers, Illinois, coarse cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; also, for same, 14 Steers, Minnesota, coarse cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; and 12 Steers, Illinois, good cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 5½ cwt. C. ELCOX sold for self 140 Steers, Illinois fair cattle, with a small top from 12½c. @12c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; also, 40 Steers, Cherokees, grazed in Missouri, fair for such like at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; also, 27 Steers, Missouri, fair for such like, from 12½c. @12½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; also, 24 Steers, Illinois, fair to good, from 10½c. @11½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; also 25 Steers, Iowa fair to good, from 12½c. @12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 5½ cwt. ₱ head. C. WEBB sold for H. MORRIS 14 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; also, 25 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; also 8 cows dull for cows. M. M. HOGAN sold for H. MORRIS 40 Steers, Illinois, fair to good Cattle, from 11½c. @12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 5½ cwt. ₱ lb. GILLET sold for J. MILLER 17 Steers, Illinois, generally good Cattle, from 11½c. @12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 5½ cwt. ₱ lb. C. ELCOX sold for H. MORRIS 21 Steers, Illinois, fair, from fair to good, at 11c. @11½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; had 1 cow for sale.

COMMUNIPAW BEEVES-MARKETS.

W. KAST & HOUVER sold 321 Sheep, weight 22,800 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 12,810 lbs., at 7

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

(Amusements This Evening.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1½ o'clock.—MOSCOW.—Miss Christine Nilsson.

WALLACK'S THEATRER.—THE TEMPEST.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Rose Coghlan.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE.—Mr. Macready and Miss Griswold. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mr. Wm. Creswick. Matinée at 1.

BIELOW'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DICKENS.—Charles Dickens by company. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirby Troupe. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

LINA EDWINS THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.—Mr. Robert W. Aiken. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BENANDO'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MAGIC MIRROR.—Parlors.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Sunday evening.—GRAND CONCERT.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences, and aspire, and also to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unfaltering energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential campaign. This department of the paper will be thoroughly full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be expected in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many gems of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Tammany Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 4
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year 7
The SEMI-WEEKLY, five copies, one year, (and extra copy to getter-up of club) 20
The WEEKLY, per annum 3
The WEEKLY, two copies, one year 5
The WEEKLY, five copies, one year, (and extra copy to getter-up of club) 15
The WEEKLY, twenty copies, one year, (and extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, in advance, postage included 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed the year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscribers can commence at any time, and receive the paper for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at the yearly rates.

Thirty days are invariably allowed to clubs in New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible should be sent for the amount, or can be procured and the money is at a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In no case will we return the letters of correspondents, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,361 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st, opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

How much longer is TWEED's and GREELEY's man to remain President of the Police Commission of this City in violation of common decency and the public interest?

Mr. Senator SHERMAN finally succeeded yesterday in getting the tariff measure proposed by his committee before the Senate. It was supported by him in an elaborate speech, the drift of which was that we may reduce our debt fifty millions, and have fifty millions left to take from our taxes, which ought to be done in a way to interfere as little as possible with the protective features of the present revenue laws. The introduction of the bill gave rise to the old question concerning the limits of the power of the Senate over revenue bills.

The rate at which this country has reduced both its debt and its taxation is simply incomprehensible to foreign financiers. The simple explanation of it is that the Government has been conducted honestly, leaving the great resources of the nation to be developed in confidence. Can this be expected to continue if the Democrats, under whatever disguise, gain control of the Government?

Hate the Erie Ring.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mr. JAY GOULD presented his resignation as a director of the Erie Road, and it was promptly accepted. Since the overturn of the old Erie Board on Monday, the TIMES—alone of the Press of New-York, we are sorry to have to say—has pressed upon the Board, as newly organized, the necessity of getting rid of this man, whose presence among decent people in the discharge of a responsible trust was a disgrace to them and a scandal to the public. The influence of public opinion thus directly expressed, has worked in a way at which all honest men will rejoice. It is a decided gain that the chief of the Erie conspirators, who but a few months since owned Courts, legislators, and party conventions, and wielded a power which made honest legislation even yet seem doubtful in prospect, is forced to resign his public positions, and seek to enjoy his ill-gotten gains at leisure.

In the Legislature, also, the last bill required, so far as that body is concerned, to free the State from the stigma of the Erie corruption, has been satisfactorily performed. The Erie Elections bill has passed both Houses, with an amendment, which, whether expedient or not, institutes a salutary barrier to the subordination of the Erie Road to the Atlantic and Great Western. An effort was made to defeat the last feature of the bill, and a good deal of filibustering by its opponents was indulged in. But the Ayes was firm, and the final vote was decisive.

From the immediate scene of their villainy and from the Legislature, the Erie Ring are now dislodged. Two things remain to make the triumph complete, and to rid the community absolutely of the scandal which has for so long a time been the source of so much humiliation and actual injury. And as we have spoken plainly on this subject at every stage of the long fight now drawing to its close, we shall not hesitate to speak plainly still. The first of the two remaining requisites is to turn off the bench the corrupt Judges who have practiced their greatest iniquities in the interest of the Erie Ring. It is too soon for the public to congratulate themselves on the downfall of that Ring while the Judges yet remain in office who, in its service, have inflicted the gravest wounds upon American repute. It was in their infamy that we suffered most. No community can prevent swindlers from attempting or from temporarily gaining their evil ends. This is constantly happening in every country, and on a scale proportioned to the extent of modern enterprises. But when the means devised to bring swindlers to justice break down, a severe blow is struck at the prosperity and reputation of the community. This is what has happened to us through the agency, mainly, of the Erie jobbers, and unless we can get rid of the Judges who have betrayed us, we shall continue to suffer. The battle is only half won while BARNARD and GEDDES continue to exercise the powers which they have perverted.

The second of the remaining requisites to the full vindication of the American name is the punishment of JAY GOULD for his acts. We do not know how far the law covers his case, but the people have a right to have its efficacy tested. It is not enough that a man who has been as guilty as he should simply resign the position in which he has committed his offenses. He is the reputed owner of six millions of dollars of stock in the Erie Road. He is undoubtedly in the possession, if undisturbed, of the means of adding largely to his gains, and of figuring heavily in Wall-street. Is this the proper reward of his past acts? Is this the most that the instrumentalities of justice in a great community can effect in the way of punishing its knaves? If it is, the people have a right to know it, by seeing every means exhausted to bring GOULD to account. This is the work of the prosecuting officers in part, and in part of the Erie Directors, who must hold the evidence of the character of his transactions. The sooner the work is undertaken the better.

The Traffic of the Fort.

It is impossible to keep count of the misstatements made by the *Tribune* in reference to the new General Order system. The chief trouble, however, is this—the Collector of the Port was *not* nominated by Senator FENTON or HORACE GREELEY. Hence these bitter lamentations.

We publish today a letter written to us by the chief steam-ship companies, in which they dispose of the tissue of falsehoods put forward by the *Tribune* this week. They express satisfaction with the new regulations, while requesting the privilege of managing the warehouses on their own account. This, however, the Collector does not think it right to concede, at least until the Senate Committee has made its report. He has not waited for that report before carrying out the reforms in the business which could be properly demanded.

The facts are simply these:

1. The steam-ship companies are free to designate any warehouses they please. They say themselves: "In availing ourselves of this privilege, we mean to consult *exclusively the interest and convenience of our lines and of our customers.*" Can anything be plainer than that?

2. The steam-ship companies above referred to pay *four-fifths* of the General Order charges in this City. Probably, therefore, they are as well able to form an opinion about the business as HORACE GREELEY or E. C. JOHNSON, or MUDGETT, or any of that gang.

3. The *Tribune* says that the new order is a "fraud." The steam-ship companies say: "We also have the most satisfactory assurances from the Collector that this order will be construed in a liberal spirit, and that no obstacle will be placed in the way of any steam-ship company that might desire to designate a warehouse exclusively for its own unclaimed goods." Which authority is most entitled to credit?

4. The *Tribune* says the redistricting of the City is also a fraud. The steam-ship companies say:

"The selection made for district warehouses, although it does not concern us particularly, in our opinion has been made with a due regard to the convenience of all importers."

5. The *Tribune* says that the new order is only designed to keep LEET & STOCKING in power. The great companies say:

"The steam-ship companies * * * *cheerfully accept the undoubted advantages offered by the plan proposed, and desire to give it a fair trial.*"

What opinion can the general public form on the main question after this? LEET & STOCKING own warehouses, and the Collector has no power to burn these warehouses down, or to banish their owners. But no facilities whatever for getting business are placed in their way. If they compete for that business, it will be precisely on the same terms and under the same conditions as anybody else. The rates to be paid are those fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. No favoritism can be shown to anybody.

This is one case in a matter that any child can understand. Let ARTHUR and MERRITT & Co. will continue to misrepresent and falsify everything through the columns of the *Tribune*, and HORACE GREELEY will continue to give lectures on the beauties of honesty and truth.

Shall We Have a Water Famine?

When the Croton water was introduced into this City, it was supposed that the supply would for ever exceed any demand that could be made upon it. Since then, the rapid growth of New-York has greatly increased the amount of water daily needed to supply the wants of the population, while the gradual disuse of the Reservoirs, combined, perhaps, with other causes not yet very clearly understood, have made our Summer droughts longer and more frequent, and thus diminished the amount of water flowing into the aqueduct. Last year the average consumption of Croton water in this City was about eighty millions of gallons daily, and during the present year it is estimated that this average will be increased to at least eighty-five millions. During the dry season, which regularly occurs in July or August, the Croton Lake supplies only about thirty millions of gallons daily. The reservoirs are relied upon to make up the deficiency, but a prolonged drouth, such as happened in the Summer of 1870, would next Summer exhaust the reservoirs, and leave this City absolutely without water.

When the consequences of such a calamity are considered, the supreme necessity of effective and immediate measures to prevent the possibility of a water famine next Summer must be conceded. The Croton Board is constructing a new dam, which will greatly increase the supply of water, but this work will not be completed until 1873. Meanwhile, our sole dependence next Summer must be upon a system of dams and reservoirs that are inadequate to meet the contingency of a prolonged drouth. Already the unusual absence of rain during the past three months gives us reason to apprehend an unusually dry season during the approaching hot weather. Should the drouth of 1870 be repeated next Summer, we should be without a drop of fresh water, except the few bucketfuls which might remain in private wells and cisterns.

In order to secure the City from such a contingency, the Legislature last year authorized the Croton Board to connect certain lakes in Putnam County with the aqueduct, and pay the water thus obtained to make up for the deficiencies of the present supply. TWEED, however, interested himself in the matter, and the result was that the act was so constructed as to enable him to plan a bare-faced robbery of our tax-payers. The present Legislature has therefore been asked to repeal the act in question, and a bill for that purpose has already passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

Now, there can be no defense of TWEED's rascalities. He procured the passage of the act of 1871 in order to put money into his pockets; and if the act remains in force, his scheme of robbery will have succeeded. Nevertheless, the Legislature cannot afford to take a course which will endanger the safety of this community. If the act authorizing the use of the Putnam County Lakes be repealed, some future legislation which will supply this City with water, without filling TWEED's pockets with stolen money, is absolutely necessary. In any event, New-York must not be left at the mercy of the weather. The certainty that a drouth would cut off our water supply is a fact of such tremendous import that not a moment should be lost in providing against the danger. Otherwise, we may next Summer find ourselves in a condition compared with which the presence of the cholera or the yellow fever would be a trifling matter.

Preliminaries to the Charter Election.

If the final modifications of the new City charter are to be made dependent upon the fate of the Metropolitan District Police bill, and other considerations as yet imperfectly developed, it is pretty clear that it will be somewhat prejudicial to the cause of reform to fix the date of election so early as the month of April. An interval of a fortnight, or probably less, between the final signature of the charter and the City election would be a substantial gain to the party of corruption, whose factions are being rapidly organized, but would be a decided loss to the party of Reform, which, as yet, has its preparations for united and harmonious action still to be made. While the Senate is buried over the consideration of sundry new proposals affecting the charter, which appears to have suddenly engaged their attention, there are one or two ways by which the Assembly can materially contribute to the triumph of the popular cause at the approaching election. In the first place, Mr. TWOMBLY's bill for removing the Mayor Chamberlain, Corporation Counsel and Corporation Attorney ought to be passed with all possible dispatch. To retain these officials until they are removed under the operation of a new charter, would be to exhibit an amount of apathy on the subject of official responsibility which would give fresh strength to the party of reaction.

But even after this bill has been passed, the Tammany Boards remain intact, free to exercise all the electioneering influence which men who are in office can easily employ for their personal benefit, and contrary to the public interest. Does any one imagine, for example, that Police Commissioners HANK SMITH, BOSWORTH, BARR and MANNERS will not do all they can to defeat the cause of Reform, and that the votes of 2,600 men under their control will not be sensibly influenced by officials who have strained every nerve to defeat the passage of the new charter? Then, again, the Fire Department under the direction of those eminent citizens, Messrs. HITCHMAN, HENNESSY, BLAIR, SHALER and GALWAY, would hardly suffer from a brief interregnum, and the removal of the present Commissioners to private life would materially assist the progress of a really popular election. And again, there is that greatly overestimated patriot, MATTHEW HIRAM—not to mention his associate Tax Commissioners. The shorter estimate, naturally to abolish their office, and the shorter tenure, will, of course, do all they can to defeat at the next election the purposes for which the charter was framed. SHAME is at this moment doing his utmost to stir up the kind of opposition on which HUNCH relied to frighten Reformers without, and he has surely prostituted his office sufficiently to insure his being kicked out by any impartial Legislature.

These men, and others that might be named, derive an accidental and highly baneful influence from their position as public officials, which, as private citizens, they would not possess. To insure a fair election, it is absolutely necessary that the official citadel should not be left in the hands of the enemy. We have temporized long enough with the gang that brought this City to the verge of bankruptcy. Public safety absolutely requires that a Reform Legislature should make a clean sweep of all the adherents of corruption, before proceeding to let the people freely choose their own rulers.

The Tammany Departments have fought every step of Reform in the Legislature. They will continue to fight it in caucus, in convention, and at the polls. While they spend their own money in this business nobody has any right to object. That they should have the chance of using public money and public patronage for such purposes, is an outrage which has been submitted to long enough. If, as seems probable, the election must be postponed for a few weeks, it will afford all the better a chance for enabling Interim Boards—appointed with the approval of Reformers of both parties—to obliterate the traces of the baneful influence of the present Tammany régime.

Mr. Miller and his Advocates.

A few papers—and only a few—inform us that we ought to have revealed the sources of our information in regard to Mr. MILLER, the Insurance Superintendent. They say that we are "masked reformers,"—as if an anonymous Press is not a "masked" Press—and that we have no right to publish any statement about a public man without being prepared to give up the author of that statement to anybody who may ask for it.

These papers adopt at the outset the theory that Mr. MILLER is innocent of the charges brought against him. Thus, a weekly doctrinaire paper admits it "does not profess" to know anything of the merits of Mr. MILLER's case, or of the truth or falsehood of the charges against him, but coolly goes on to say that "little proof of any kind has been produced against him"—and this in the teeth of evidence, taken before the House Committee of the Legislature, which is abundantly sufficient to substantiate the graver part of our charges. The editor of the weekly paper would have seen this if he had taken the trouble to read the evidence, instead of sitting down and inventing evidence which was never offered, and fabricating a case for MILLER. We contend that the main portion of our charges has been proved. The present system of inspecting insurance companies is shown to be a delusion, offering facilities for dishonest men to make all kinds of illicit gains, and operating oppressively toward the sound companies, while shielding the rotten ones. All this has been brought out—but what the editor of the *Nation* says is this: "I have not looked at the evidence; I will, however, put words into the mouth of the editor of the TIMES which he never used before the Committee; and I will express it as my opinion—which, as everybody knows, is law—that the conductors of the TIMES are bound to disclose the sources of their information whenever the demand is made upon them."

A doctrinaire in a museum may talk like this, but no great public journal could be conducted on such a system. We know, for instance, that we never could have carried on a long and difficult fight against TWEED and his gang if it had not been thoroughly well understood that information might be brought or given to us, with the perfect certainty that we should never, under any circumstances, reveal the authors of it. It was that certainty which induced many persons to tell us facts which we could use with effect, but which they would never have dared to make known if they had been held personally responsible for them. The authors of much of our information are known only to us, and never will be known to anybody else. We take the consequences of publishing it. No one has a right to come to us and say "reveal your authorities." We should reply that we assumed all the responsibility. If an insurance official says to us, "We are being ill used, but if I say so we shall have a receiver put in immediately;" and if we publish his statement, and promise to keep his name a secret, we hold that it is our bounden duty to keep this secret, through thick and thin. The *Nation* says this is very immoral. But it is not a good judge of morality, or it would not distort facts and say what is not the truth. Perhaps when its temper cools down a little it will take a common-sense view of this matter. We say that it is our duty to keep the secrets confided to us—unless, indeed, private character has been wantonly assailed, when we might deem it to be our duty to disclose the name of the slanderer. In all other cases, we do not choose to betray the confidence placed in us. If, for example, the editor of the *Nation* took it into his head to write bitter attacks upon judges, which he could not substantiate by evidence, and if he were afraid to publish them in his own paper, and preferred to fight behind us—in that case we should not reveal his name. When he says that anybody in this office, during the MILLER examination, promised to reveal the names of writers if an action for libel were brought against the paper, he is guilty of stating what is not the truth. No such promise was given—and in case of any action of that sort being brought, no such information would be required. The paper is responsible for all that appears in it, not individual writers.

How to Encourage Enterprise on the Erie Road.

Not much can be expected of a Police force of which the notorious HANK SMITH is the virtual head. It is only natural that he should consult his friends and confederates in the vocations which he is authorized to fill. The rough whose services SMITH may thus reward may be as ignorant as the average Democratic Alderman, but he is still capable of simple processes of reasoning. Knowing that his superior officer is in collision with the defenders of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, he does not see why he himself should not form amicable and profitable relations with the bolder robbers who garrotte peaceful pedestrians and break into dwelling-houses. He, therefore, so conducts himself as to avoid the difficulties and dangers of a demonstrative hostility to evil-doers, and proves his zeal in the cause of law and order by the safe and amusing process of clubbing helpless drunkards and harassing men whom he has thought it prudent to arrest.

Nevertheless, in spite of the element which has latterly been infused into the force, there are still good officers and true men remaining in it. These, however, HANK SMITH and his friends, the time-serving politicians who have been chosen by the dangerous classes to prostitute the law as Police Justices, are steadily driving out of the ranks. Occasionally these obnoxious officers are men whose character and reputation are too favorably known to permit them to be dismissed on frivolous charges. They are then either taught by harsh experience that their honesty is distasteful, or they are abandoned to the vengeance of the murderous ruffians whose hostility they have earned.

The method pursued in order to rid the force of good men is a simple one. The efficient officer, who arrests a robber or a disturber of the peace, without respect to his political importance, and who is honest and fearless in the discharge of his duty, naturally incurs the hatred of the lawless. In all other civilized communities, this hatred is rendered fruitless by the stringent protection afforded by the Courts to the Police. In this City, however, the policeman who is not a politician, and who concerns himself only with his duty, is peculiarly displeasing to the average Police Justice. Criminals arrested by him, and brought before such a Justice, are often discharged at once; and the rough who has assaulted an officer, and is arrested on that charge, is often treated by the Court as though his offense were merely an innocent exuberance of animal spirits, while the outraged officer is made to feel that he is a dull, prosaic person, incapable of appreciating a joke, and undeserving of protection.

It is a shameful fact that the honest policeman in this City receives next to no protection from the Courts, while his efforts to do his duty by arresting rowdies and thieves are frequently thwarted in a way that is directly calculated to teach him the folly of his course. The result is that the officer, either wearies of wasting his energies where they are unappreciated, and so avoids trouble by shirking his duty, or he perseveres unprotected in his war against the outlaws of the City, until they rid themselves of his disturbing presence by assassination. The result of either course is the same, so far as its effect upon the efficiency of the force is concerned. The faithful policemen are crushed out and men suited to the tastes and purposes of HANK SMITH take their places.

Two examples of the result of faithful conduct on the part of policemen have recently occurred. A fortnight ago, Officer TULLY, hearing that there was a disturbance in a liquor-saloon in First-avenue, went promptly to quell it. He was set upon by a gang of ruffians who had evidently assembled in the saloon for the express purpose of enticing the officer into their power, and was beaten nearly to death. The next day, Officer LAMBRECHT, one of the most efficient men in the force, went in search of TULLY's assassins, and was attacked by six men, receiving injuries from which he has since died. The force is thus permanently deprived of one good officer, while another, should he live to resume his place, will doubtless understand, clearly, that he is playing a losing game in endeavoring to interfere with the pleasures of the criminal classes. Men like Officers TULLY and LAMBRECHT are as plainly out of place in a Police force, controlled by HANK SMITH, as thieves would be in a force under the command of an honest and honorable man.

Mr. Greeley as a Free Trader.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY in search of a platform affords a spectacle not without interest for the many Republicans who, in times long past, regarded him as a man of honesty and of well-defined convictions. It must particularly impress those who have accepted him as the oracle of protection, and deemed that on that subject, of all others, he could "give no uncertain sound." What must they think when they see him in one day trying to stand on two platforms, one of which is free trade, and the other free trade, with an offset for the manufactures through the internal revenue system. This is precisely what Mr. GREELEY did in Thursday's *Tribune*. First, he entered a full and unbefitting indorsement of the platform of the so-called "Liberal" Convention at Lexington, Mo., including its tariff plank. That plank is as follows: "That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury, involve an increase in the price of domestic products, and consequently tax for the benefit of favored interests." This is the doctrine of the extremest Revenue Reformers, and is satisfactory to the free traders. It was the work of WM. M. GROSVENOR, the leading free trader of Missouri. It is accepted by the Boston *Post* as denouncing the "shoddyocracy protected revolution." It was crowed over by the *Free Trader* itself. Mr. GREELEY thinks that the plank that it is an "Anti-Republican platform," or one for which any one "can be read out of the Republican Party for accepting," is "exploded." However this may be, it is a platform no protectionist can stand on without abjuring his creed, or practicing a Jesuitical mental reservation.

The other platform which Mr. GREELEY tries to mount in the Democratic platform of 1868. He evidently appreciates the fact that it is already occupied, and he approaches it with a deprecating bow to the *World*, whose editor was actively engaged in its construction. Mr. GREELEY says:

"If the *World* correctly states a basis of substantial accord between parties on questions of political economy, it will allow us to suppose the utterance of the last Democratic National Convention, held in Tammany Hall, July 4-6, 1868, as possibly affording such basis. We think we could stand on that, *fairly interpreted.*"

The platform here referred to demanded "a tariff for *revenue* upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the *Internal Revenue* laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures." Mr. GREELEY thinks he could stand on this platform. Probably he could, if he conceived that it would help him to reach the object of his cherished ambition, the Presidency. There is very little he could not or would not do to that end, whatever sacrifice it might require of his previously avowed convictions. In pursuit of the mirage of the White House, which is forever floating on his horizon, he has gone to as great extremes as this in other directions, as when, in his Southern tour, he placed LEE and JACKSON on a level with SHERMAN and SHERIDAN and THOMAS. But that he can reconcile a "tariff for revenue on foreign imports," leaving manufactures to gain all the protection they can have from "taxation under the internal revenue system," with his life-long professions of extreme protectionist ideas, is absurd. It is the more absurd now in that the internal revenue taxes on manufactures are practically abolished, and Mr. GREELEY himself has been laboring for their further reduction and consolidation.

This is not the first intimation Mr. GREELEY has given of his willingness to betray his protectionist friends for the spoils of office, nor have these friends failed to understand his course. This is shown by a recent vote of the Republicans of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, instructing their delegates to the National Convention. Lancaster County was the home of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS; it is the very stronghold of protection, and the *Tribune* enjoys a circulation there of considerable extent. The vote stood, for GRANT 4,602; for HORACE GREELEY, 215. It is pretty evident that Mr. GREELEY cannot easy to stand on the free-trade and protection platforms without danger of falling to the ground.

MINOR TOPICS.

A resolution has been introduced into the State Senate, calling upon Controller GREEN to furnish a detailed exhibit of all the salaried officers on the City and County pay-rolls for the year 1871. As the first step toward ascertaining precisely what force ought to be required under a Reform Administration to conduct our local bureaus, this is exceedingly timely. Nothing is more clear than that the clerical and other expenditures of our City Departments are very much greater than they ought to be, and, unless in a single instance, the revolution of last year has been followed by no effort at economy. Now that it has been clearly demonstrated that administrative extravagance means higher taxes, we may expect people to be as anxious to prevent the employment of superfluous officials as to guard against mere direct methods of stealing.

In to-morrow's TIMES will be found the narrative of a highly unique experiment in hospitality—a dinner to the chief members of the begging fraternity of New-York. The story of the evening's festivity makes, as might be expected, a highly amusing paper. From the first course to the closing toast, it contains glimpses of racy natural humor, of unalloyed jollity and of human nature under some of its queerest forms, such as are but seldom presented to the public. The Sunday edition of the TIMES is replete with other highly original and interesting matter.

The Boston *Traveller* makes the following comments, which we shall be pardoned for copying:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES has a right to exult over the triumph of right and justice in that City, as exemplified in the utter demolition of the Tammany gang, and the more recent, but no less thorough, routing of the corrupt Erie Ring. For two years the columns of the TIMES have blazed and bristled with denunciations of the corrupt rulers of the City, in spite of the abuse of partisan journals and the discouragements of friends who assured it that it was 'no use trying.' But it persevered, and last November witnessed the overthrow of the most rotten oligarchy that ever fastened itself upon the vitals of an American city. For nearly the same time it has made vigorous war on the plunderers of Erie, and Monday's events have put that vast property again into the hands of its rightful owners. Now the TIMES is attacking the corrupt judiciary with an excellent prospect of effecting their removal and the purification of the Courts, which have been anything but Courts of Justice for years past. The fact is beginning to be recognized that the Press is the great engine for the righting of wrongs, and if it will be but true to itself in unearthing fraud, injustice and crime wherever found, it will not only gain the reward of a clear conscience, which always attends well-doing, but will find, as the TIMES has done, that perseverance in this line of conduct is the surest path to material prosperity."

There are so many opportunities offered for collisions and other accidents on railways, that it is impossible to regard as otherwise than eminently superfluous the activity in search of accidents shown by a railway-train Ohio the other day. The track upon which this train was running was parallel to that of another road. The locomotive, without any perceptible reason, deliberately jumped across to the steel track, dragging several cars with it and remained in the new track until an approaching train ran into it. This sort of thing really ought to be prevented against. If it becomes the fashion, we shall double the number of accidents that we have so far had. Hudson River Railway trains will run violently into steam-boats, and the Harlem trains will make excursions to the Third and Sixth avenue tracks in search of victims. Trains should be formally connected to confine their destructive activity to their own tracks, as there will be no safety anywhere within a mile of a railway.

A French paper describes the present season as a season of labor *extra*. The Orleanist Princes are entertaining in a style which would have been greatly agreeable to their economical progenitor, LOUIS PHILIPPE. While the town rings with the entertainments of the Duc d'AUMALE at Chantilly, and at the grand reunion which M. FOULD formerly occupied in Paris; JOINVILLE, MONTPENSIER, and the Comte de PARIS offer almost equally appetizing mahogany. Dinners do a good deal to conciliate men towards their hosts and their ways of thinking, and the Orleans Princes no doubt remember that even the first NAPOLEON did not despise gastronomic diplomacy, and attached considerable importance to CAMBACERES' efforts in this direction.

Lovers have been driven to extraordinary straits in search of the privacy essential to the full enjoyment of the delights of sentimental conversation. Rumor says that the steeple of Trinity Church is not infrequently used as a trysting-place, and, during the warm Summer evenings, the outside fire-escapes of tenement-houses are very generally consecrated to the same purpose. A pair of Western lovers, however, recently originated the ingenious idea of sitting in sweet communion on a railway track. The situation had but one fault—the possibility that the pair might become so absorbed in one another as to forget the danger of passing trains. This was literally the result in the case of the infatuated young people of Zanesville, who prolonged their conversation until an approaching train struck them, and brought their courtship to an abrupt close. It would hardly be just to say that in death they were not divided, for in point of fact, they were both very much divided indeed—their limbs being strewn all along the track. The moral of this tragedy is, evidently, that lovers, like deaf and drunken people, should avoid railway tracks.

The most popular man in Vienna just now is a Turkish magnate called KALIULIACHA. Very few will attempt, we should imagine, to contest his supremacy over the feminine heart which he asserts with Montecristan wiles. Recently, at a fête which cost forty thousand dollars, numbers of cold pheasants were served at supper. Servants picked out the birds' eyes and laid them on ladies' napkins—they were emeralds! It was rumored that this delightful host was en route for Paris. Paris was enchanted. He says now he won't leave Vienna. Paris is in tears.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR" AT THE ACADEMY.—Miss NILSSON repeated, at the Academy of Music, last evening, her superb performance of Lucia. Its characteristics have had frequent recapitulation in the TIMES, and do not need, at present, a review. But it may be said that the qualities of the principal artist, as a songstress and a tragedienne, were never more potent in their effect than when shown during yesterday's recital. After the second act of the opera, Miss NILSSON was twice called before the curtain, and the usual summons for a reappearance were made whenever the drop was lowered. As throughout the Winter season, the lady had the assistance of Signor BRIGNOLI and of M. BARRE. It is a great pleasure to listen to the unimpaired sweetness of the tenor's voice, and it may be recorded, in connection with this testimony to its perennial charm, that last night Signor BRIGNOLI exerted himself in the magnificent finale of act the third to assert his ability as an actor as well as his gifts as a singer, and was quite successful in the effort. M. BARRE's personation was conspicuous, of course, for correctness rather than for vocal or dramatic impressiveness. The representation was enjoyed by an exceedingly large audience. At the matinée, today, "Mignon" will be given.

CONCERT AT APOLLO HALL.

The Charity Concert by St. Thomas' Choir, at Apollo Hall, on Thursday, was a complete success. The hall was crowded, and the appearance of the Choir (numbering fifty voices) in their uniform, of white for the ladies and black for the gentlemen, was charming. Mrs. Gellner, Mrs. Stetson, Mr. Hillsen, Mr. Lumbard, Mr. Sackett, Mr. Schnecker and Mr. Warren were the solo performers, George William Warren director.

Chamberlain Fairlamb's "Business."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your article in this morning's paper, I would say that I have twice made offers through your paper to have the property I own in connection with two other gentlemen, which was leased by the County of New-York and occupied by an armory, valued, and accept the amount of rent awarded upon such valuation. There has not been any rent paid by the County for said premises since May last. "HAGGERTY, the voucher thief," I discharged immediately upon entering upon the duties of County Treasurer, and ordered his family to move out of the new Court-house immediately. That is all the power I could lawfully exercise. As to his pay being continued by Mr. GREEN, the Controller, I am certainly astonished to learn that through the columns of your paper. Please give this an insertion in your paper as conspicuous as you did the article this morning referring to me.

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
City Chamberlain and County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 15, 1872.

NOTE.—Mr. PALMER, and he alone, has the power to appoint a janitor for the Court-house. If he has appointed any person other than HAGGERTY, his duty is not completely performed until he puts him in possession and relieves the building from the control of HAGGERTY and his employes. Until Mr. PALMER does that, he is responsible for HAGGERTY's continued possession. No one but the County Treasurer or his appointee can take any action in the matter. If he has ordered HAGGERTY to move out, why does he permit his family to occupy sumptuous apartments in the building, and control it as they now do? During the night persons can obtain admission by their aid or permission. Mr. PALMER must have a peculiar idea of his official duty if he "discharges" a man, especially one of HAGGERTY's character, and yet leaves him, though in prison, the actual master of the building through his family or others.

The Controller, as we understand, has not paid HAGGERTY a dollar. Mr. PALMER claims the right to pay his own subordinates out of interest moneys in his bank—at least his predecessor made such a claim. Does Mr. PALMER continue to pay HAGGERTY? If he does, is it by an arrangement with BRADLEY? We have nowhere stated that Mr. GREEN continues to pay HAGGERTY, as Mr. PALMER alleges. The inference to be drawn from the remark to which Mr. PALMER alludes is that he continues to pay him.

Mr. PALMER, with others, has moved to the City the uppermost floor of the large building corner Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue for an armory, but no valuation has been made so as to fix a new rent for it.

Nature Weeds.

The *Herald* proposes the claim of the farmers to one of the inches in the national Capitol, and states that the Government would do well to fall back upon JETHRO WOOD, the inventor of the cast-iron plow, as a fitting memorial subject for one of the two statues set apart for the State of New-York. The invention of JETHRO WOOD conferred great benefit upon this country; it helped the farmers to make it the first agricultural country on the world. When MORSE was in electricity, or FULTON in steam, JETHRO WOOD was in agriculture. It would be well if all three of these great inventors could fill places in the Capitol of our country.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XXVIII.

Troy, Monday, Feb. 12, 1872.

VIRGIL, sang of arms and the man who first came from the shores of Troy. I propose to indulge in a modest treatise on collars and the collar men, who today abide in the only Troy that we know of. As a matter of poetry, VIRGIL, with his Fine Excuse, has shut the gate against discussion of anything concerning his Troy and all other Troys. But there is another aspect in the affairs of our Troy. It involves dollars and cents; and from that prosaic ground I propose to invade the poetical domains of VIRGIL.

Our modern every-day idea, and Troy's too, of a collar, goes no further than so much plain white linen, so much starch, so many missing pearl buttons, and so much discomfort and abjuration of washerwomen. But centuries ago, in the old dark days of woman slavery, a collar was not only an inconvenience, but a degradation. A collar, worn round the neck, (collum,) was then the badge of a runaway slave, and even of slavery itself. It is from this custom no doubt, that the slang term "collared" is frequently applied to persons when caught by the Police. But there are revolutions in all matters; and in after years we find collars becoming a badge of the most honorable service—not servitude. We read of the Knights of the Collar—the military order of St. Mark in the Republic of Venice—whose only distinguishing ornament was a collar, displaying the Winged Lion of the Republic, and which was always placed about their necks by the Doge himself. Then again the knights of other orders wore chains or collars of gold set with precious stones and bearing ciphers and other devices; the collar of the much-coveted Order of the Garter, for instance, with its S. S., its enameled red roses within an enameled blue garter, to which is appended the figure of St. George; and then, again, we have every fashion of collar worn in the dark ages as amulets against incantations. Collars have evidently had long innings, and seem in no danger of being bowled out. At least Troy says so, and I think Troy is right. I suppose it seldom or never occurs to us, when we go into the hosiery store of our choice and patronage to invest in one or two dozen of collars, to inquire from where those collars are likely to come. In a New-York store one may very safely take it for granted that they will come from Troy. Like bachelor uncles when about to present a luscious bon-bon—that bug-bear of all well-disciplined nurses—to any little nephew or niece, I say, open your mouth and shut your eyes! There are over 12,000 persons in and around Troy who are engaged in the manufacture of linen and paper collars and cuffs, and of these nearly all are occupied in making linen collars. As far as I can learn, there are six and twenty collar factories in Troy, and a statement made to me today by one of them, (there are several who do a much larger business,) will give some idea of the vast number of collars made every day in Troy. I inquired of the proprietor of one: "How many collars do you suppose your factory girls make, on an average, a day?" He replied: "Well, the business has changed considerably of late, the work in making collars, especially ladies' collars, is much more elaborate than it was a few years ago, and, consequently, our daily product is not so great. But," and he turned to his forewoman, and made the same inquiry of her that I had made of him, "we now make on an average from 600 to 700 dozen of collars and cuffs a day."

I said that these collars were made in and around Troy. That phrase requires some little explanation; it will be developed in the following description of how collars are made:

In the first place all the linen is imported from the north of Ireland. Belfast, besieged of old, besieges Troy. The entrances of all the collar factories are blocked up with great wooden packing-cases, on which the word "Belfast" is conspicuously inscribed in lamp-black. The linen makes its appearance in the cutting-room, and is laid out in folds on the long cutting-tables; sometimes thirty-six folds, sometimes forty-eight folds, sometimes seventy-two folds, and, though very rarely, even more. On shelves above the cutting-tables are arranged any number of sets of wooden patterns. When the cutter has his seventy-two folds laid out and smoothed, he places his pattern so as to cause as little waste as possible, and, with a peculiarly shaped and very sharp knife—somewhat like a shoemaker's knife—he cuts all round it through the seventy-two thicknesses of linen, passing his pattern along till he comes to the end of the folds, and then working up and down till the whole piece of linen is cut up into what will be collars. Then he lays out another piece of linen and cuts the backings; another, and cuts the bands; and then a piece of calico, from the folds of which he cuts the linings—for, be it understood, your modern exquisite wears nothing less than three-ply collars. These various parts of the collar are sent in to the sewing-room, where they are stitched back and front to each other. Of course all the sewing is done by machine; but these collar sewing-machines are all run by steam power. A few years ago it took five times as many hands working by hand as are now required to turn out the same number of collars per day by these steam-power sewing-machines. These machines work almost automatically, and make twelve hundred stitches a minute. In all plain work they only require to be fed and to have the collar turned at the corners. After the back and front of the collars have been sewn together they are sent down stairs to be given out for turning and folding. It is here that the "in and around Troy" comes in. The manufacturers have workers in nearly every family in Troy and in the villages about, in an area extending away to Vermont. Frequently many members of the same family, daughters of well-to-do farmers and storekeepers, earn a few dollars a week by turning and folding these half-made collars. They make arrangements with stage-drivers and car-conductors to bring them work, take it back again when finished, and receive their earnings; the manufacturers intrusting them with sixty dozen every week. After the collars have been turned and folded and returned to the factory, they are again sent to the sewing-room to be sewed down and have the bands put on them; and once more the distribution to the village girls is made for the purpose of having them button-holed. The same system is in vogue as with the turners and folders; and in that district the farmer who has daughters finds in them a mine of wealth. Blessed is he who has his quiver full of them. 'Tis true, the pittance they receive for button-holing a collar is but small—only from nine to fifteen cents a dozen, thirty-six button holes to the dozen—but it is the quantity that pays, and many a girl earns her eight or ten dollars a week. In the factories, the sewing-machine girls average from twelve to fifteen dollars a week, and one girl was pointed out to me whose nimble fingers last week earned her twenty-three dollars.

It is a curious sight to an idle man of leisure to see rows and rows, perhaps a hundred girls seated before their machines at one long table, each one apparently working away as though her life depended on her filling an extra dozen of collars that day, and performing all the little intricacies of her work with as much apparent want of thought as one carries a walking-stick. Presently one, the acknowledged singer of the company, will roll out, in musical but very uncultivated tones, some popular ballad. It is the signal everyone to her comrades if it has a chorus to it. Sometimes three or four will sing together, and then the rank and file join in the chorus, the hum and clatter of the sewing-machines seeming in so an accompaniment. There is nothing boisterous or reckless about this singing; all is decent and orderly. But it seems to while away the time, and it certainly has this advantage, that it tends to put a stop, for a time at least, to mischievous and baneful gossip.

Twenty-four firms are engaged in the manufacture of linen collars and cuffs in Troy. Their business is all alike, they all make the same patterns, and the description of one factory is the description of another. The extent of the business of individual firms is generally reckoned by the average number of sewing-machines they have running. The work produced by each sewing girl at her machine provides occupation for about nine other girls in turning, folding, button-holing, and packing. If, then, we have a fair estimate of the average number of machines run by each firm, and allow, taking one pattern of collar or cuff with another, twelve dozen collars and cuffs as the daily product of each machine, we shall arrive at a fairly accurate calculation of the vast number of collars made annually in Troy, and the number of persons employed in making them. The following is a list of the manufacturers and the number of machines they run. Mind, I say, on the average, for several of them can and sometimes do run more machines:

Miller & Wheelock	30
House & Tord	30
G. R. Clewett Brother & Co	70
Gallup Manufacturing Co	75
S. D. Tucker	30
Abey & Gardner	20
S. J. House & Sons	40
Stevenson & Olcott	60
Pine, Miller & Dunham	60
Ide Brothers & Ford	60
Pelham & Curtis	40
Earl & Wilcox	30
Coon & Van Valkenburgh	30
Smith, House & Co	75
Blanchard, Palmer & Flack	30
Davis & Co	60
J. L. Orelle & Co	60
Sanford & Robinson	60
Parks, Ide & Harper	60
J. Westlemier, Jr., & Co	60
George Churchill	30
Place & Corning	30
Tim & Co	30
Herrmann & Lauterbach	120
Total	1,110

Allowing twelve dozen of collars and cuffs a day for each machine, we have a daily product of 13,320 dozen, or in a year of 300 working days, the fabulous number of 48,168,000 collars and cuffs. And again, allowing ten persons to each machine, we have 11,150 of all sorts of workers. But to this number must be added at least 1,000 persons constantly employed in the laundries in washing the collars; making altogether 12,150 persons earning money from the collar business.

It is now about ten years since the use of paper collars became anything like general. It was among the belted knights of the Union armies that their convenience was first appreciated. Not only did they do away with the trouble of washing, but on a hot, dusty march they could be thrown away on the road-side without any compunction on the score of extravagance. Moreover, they are very light. This, under the circumstances, rendered them more valuable in the eyes of our soldiers than the most costly collars of the military orders; whereas, the Troy paper collar only weighs a quarter or half of an ounce, the golden collar of the Order of the Garter weighs thirty ounces troy—a very considerable and highly inconvenient increase of weight. From small beginnings the manufacture of paper collars has, in ten years, assumed vast proportions. Mr. CHURCHILL, who has a large business in Troy, tells me that he estimates the consumption of paper collars in the United States to be about two million a day—the number of factories in the country being forty.

There are only two factories in Troy—the Washington Manufacturing Company, of which BROWN & FIELDS are the proprietors, and the factory of L. & D. W. CHURCHILL. The CHURCHILLS make, on an average, 60,000 collars and cuffs a day. They have made as many as 100,000 in one day; but this was in an exceptionally busy season. The business of the Washington Company is still larger—they employing 175 hands and having a capacity for making 150,000 collars and cuffs in a day.

A special description of paper is manufactured for the making of these paper collars. The sheets are pasted together very much in the same way in which card-board is made, the process of which I described in one of my Albany letters. It is hung out to dry in the same way, pressed flat in the same way, and enameled in the same way. When ready for use, fifty of the sheets are laid one on the other, and the cutter places a hollow die, the shape of the collar, and the lower edge of which is a sharp knife, in such a position as to cause as little waste of paper as possible. He then pushes these sheets and die under a very powerful steam-press, which, as it descends, drives the die in an instant through the fifty sheets, leaving each collar or cuff with an edge as true and smooth as can be imagined. All the waste from the cuttings is sold to the paper manufacturers, and, after being repulped appears as printing paper of a superior quality. A member of one of these Troy firms told me that he had good reason to believe that *Harper's Magazine* is printed on paper made from the waste cuttings of his establishment. The collars, on leaving the cutting-room, go to the stamping-machine, through which they are passed one by one with great rapidity. This machine creases the collar in the centre, so as to fit the bend of the neck, and enabling, what on a linen collar would be the stitched-on band, to be folded back without any trouble, or without any possibility of creasing it in the wrong place. At the same time, the appearance of a turned-in seam, and also of the stitching, is stamped on the collar. Another machine cuts the three button-holes at one time; the collar is folded over and is then ready for boxing. It is marvelous to see the rapidity with which little girls of ten or twelve years pack up the collars. The least number they box in a day is 15,000, and those who are smart at it can box as many as 22,000 or 23,000.

In some of the better class turn-over collars a long, narrow piece of lin is pasted in the corners to prevent them from bending, and bits of linen are pasted over the spots where the button-holes are to be punched so as to give them greater strength.

At the Washington factory they put colored patterns on the collars and cuffs, imitating the texture of the linen so perfectly that when the collar is being worn it requires the closest examination to detect the imposition. The writing on of the pattern is done when the fabric is in the form of sheets, by the lithographic process. This style of collar and cuff is very fashionable just now among those who prefer paper to linen, or who desire to economize their weekly washing bills. The general run of prices for paper collars is from $12 to $60 a thousand, but they are made as low even as $8 50 a thousand.

I was so surprised at the result of my investigations into the Troy collar and cuff business that I have spoken to several persons elsewhere about it, and not one of them (all business men) had ever heard that there were any collars manufactured in Troy. This is rather remarkable, considering the enormous extent of the business. We hear on all sides of the extent of the manufacture of stoves in Troy, but the collar business is still larger.

A. P.

STATE POLITICS.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention—Enthusiastic Satisfactory Election.

From the Providence Journal, March 15.

The National Union Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, and the choice of delegates to the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, which met in this city yesterday, was composed mainly of able, clear-headed and independent representatives of the party in the several towns. The attendance was full, and the proceedings spirited and satisfactory. Gen. BURSIDE, admirably fulfilled the chair, and the President, and it was cheerful, also, to see again in our State Convention such distinguished veterans in the service of Republican principles as Ex-Congressman CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON and NATHAN F. DIXON. The feeling in favor of the renomination and reelection of President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX was earnest and enthusiastic, and found expression in terse, comprehensive, unequivocal resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, without a dissenting or hesitating voice. The sentiment of the Convention was also clearly indicated by the choice of delegates to the National Convention. The delegates, Hon. Benj. T. Ges. Benedict, and Joseph Ballou, are all men eminently worthy to share with him the confidence of Rhode Island Republicans. The most ardent friend of the Administration must be entirely satisfied with the action of the Convention concerning the pending Presidential campaign.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention—Its Numbers, Character, and Action.

From the Louisville Commercial, March 14.

The Republican State Convention was in numbers, in the material of which it was composed, and in the wisdom and decorum which marked its deliberations, highly creditable to the party. No better Convention, and few as good in all respects, ever assembled in this State.

The presence in the metropolis of the State of so large a body, composed of such substantial material cannot fail to inspire additional respect for the party they represent. It shows, that, despite the Bourbon lies so long and so sedulously taught to disbelieve, that the Republican Party in Kentucky has a firm position in the affections and principles of the most solid and respectable elements of the population of our State.

The action of the Convention was such as might have been expected from the intelligent character of which it is composed. It was entirely harmonious upon all essential matters, because the party has learned that upon harmony and unity of action its continued increase must depend, and the little discussions which arose about minor matters only served to show that a liberal spirit pervades it which does not suppose individuality or require any more conformity to standards than is necessary to efficiency of organization. The indorsement of President GRANT and Gen. HARLAN was a deliberate expression of the sentiments of the constituency which the Convention represented, and was as hearty and enthusiastic as it was strong and decided. The Republicans of Kentucky will accept the action of the Convention in that regard as a proper carrying out of their wishes.

Personal Journalism.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Of late years personal journalism has been made so contemptible, as well as proved so unprofitable by some of its exponents, that its pursuit was believed to have been substantially discontinued. It is to be regretted that it is revived in a most offensive shape by one of the oldest and ablest of American journalists. * * * It is strange indeed, that with his quick journalistic instinct, his large journalistic experience, his exceptional journalistic ability, Mr. GREELEY has yet to learn the first principle of journalism; that the power inheres in the newspaper and not in the individual; that it is the printed page and not the writer that at once shapes and reflects public opinion. To this day he seems unconscious that, however much people may care for the *Tribune*, they care very little for Mr. GREELEY; that, by so much as he obtrudes the personality of the latter, by so much is the strength of the former impaired. His "H. G." leaders, his personal "remarks," his "comments by the editor," his curmudgeon reminiscences, have drawn a deal more attention than as do the crooning and gossip of an old woman; but they are read with amused reflections, the reverse of complimentary, on the ridiculous vanity, the amazing self-consciousness, the preposterous egotism, impelling him to substitute feeble personal platitudes for the vigorous journalistic impulsiveness for which he is well known to use. A ridiculous demonstration of this sort appears in the *Tribune* today under the title "The Truth of History," the main question being whether "Mr. GREELEY quarrelled with Messrs. WEED and SEWARD because they did not give him an office." That Mr. GREELEY should force this issue upon the public long ago; that little interest it ever had in the matter is sufficiently absurd, but not content with that he reproduces the letter, written to Mr. SEWARD in 1855, dissolving the political firm of SEWARD, WEED & GREELEY—a letter which *already years ago Mr. Greeley was ashamed of, and which he by intermediate friends disclaimed, on the ground of his desperate to give him office and lend him money.* In a moment of passion and weakness a man of sense might write such a letter, but that he should recall it in cold blood and republish it a score of years later, is indeed surprising. This is not enough, but Mr. GREELEY engages in personal altercation, to the extent of a column, with one J. W. BRAY, about the former's views of the labor question. If Mr. GREELEY'S personal journalism affected only himself and the *Tribune*, it would be bad enough; but the consequences are further reaching. The example is a very bad one for "those small creatures" admonished by Mr. GREELEY, "whom Providence, for some inscrutable reason, permits to edit" newspapers that differ from the *Tribune*.

Arrest of Suspected Murderers.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—A hack-driver named R. J. VANCE, alias "Fatty Magnum," and GEORGE CROWLEY, a waiter in the Continental Restaurant, were arrested last night as the supposed murderers of Mr. ATKINSON, who was found dead in the woods near Horn Lake, Miss., last month, the particulars of which were telegraphed at the time. It seems that the last time ATKINSON was seen alive he had left the Continental Restaurant in Magnum' hack, and was intoxicated, having displayed a large roll of money in the restaurant.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 38 Union-square,) is first in the field with the new foreign periodicals. The *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic* contain numerous illustrations of events in London on Thanksgiving Day. Both numbers are worth preserving. Mr. BRENTANO also has *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Academy*, *Saturday Review*, and all the leading publications.

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 730 and 732 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. COLTON has reached the number of 52,000 to whom he has given the gas for tooth extraction. "Practice makes perfect." Office No. 10 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Consumption.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S Fluid Extract. The wonderful blood purifier. Supply of genuine barks assured. Price reduced to $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

HALL FIDDLE-DE-DEE!—Laugh at the individual who tells you that the hair once gone of baldness can be restored after it has begun to come out fully. We will prove to you, Mr. Bald-pate, that PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR has effected that object thousands and thousands of times. We guarantee the result. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of worthless imitations of Marion United States Watch Company (GILBERT WALKER & CO.,) Waltham, with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the main-spring barrel. All others are spurious.—*Advertisement.*

Don't scatch your hair off with caustic dyes. Why should you when Hilles Indestructible Hair Dye imparts to the gray or faded a golden brown or jetty black, in about the time it takes to read this paragraph!—*Advertisement.*

For a stylish and elegant Spring Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, Hermanson, No. 118 Nassau, st.—*Advertisement.*

"A friend at a pinch" is DURNO'S Catarrh Snuff. It throws the foe to blue.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 17, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading topics of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

Among the latter special attention may be directed to an extraordinary racy, graphic and interesting paper entitled THE REGGARE BANQUET. In the course of the narrative will be found the amusing result of a general invitation to things indicated to the leading professional beggars—male and female—of New-York. The company will be distinctly plebeian, greatly miscellaneous and almost fully colored. How they disposed of the meat and drinks provided for them, the speeches they made and the songs they sang, together with all the antics and opinions of this singularly unique gathering, combine to furnish such a truly realistic drama of animal life as must be read to be appreciated. The beggars were treated with the best which could be searched among their congenial haunts, and each man and woman present supplied such contributions to the mirth, speech and song of the extraordinary banquet as to render it a truly historical event in the annals of mendicancy.

Another sketch has for its subject that of MISTAKEN IDENTITY. The records of the *causes célèbres* of all nations have been ransacked to furnish materials for a series of narratives tending to show that the TICHBORNE affair is only one of a long line of startling cases of skillful personation which have engaged the attention of Courts of justice in all ages.

One of the most picturesque and exciting of the phases of our City life will be graphically delineated in another original paper.

The TROPICAL FRUIT TRADE of New-York will be fully explained and traced from the earliest development to its present stage of progress.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

THE LATEST NEWS AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from Into Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all dealers of vendors, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES for Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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New Factory Pianos, $230.—New Organs, $60 to $90. New Melodeons, $60 each, for the Hall days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of Coming, attended to by JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

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MARRIED.

MAXWELL—WASHBURN.—On Thursday, 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Howard, West Bridgewater, Mass., by Rev. J. E. Humphrey, J. ROBERT MAXWELL of Brooklyn, and MARIA L., daughter of Horatio L. WASHBURN, Esq., of the former place.

POETTER—HILLER.—On Tuesday, March 12, by Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Mr. J. H. POETTER to Miss Georgia Miller. No cards.

DIED.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., PAUL J. E. Bishop, son of Victor and Helene Monnet Bishop, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 18 West 16th-st., on Saturday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken for interment to Wood Cemetery.

BOSTWICK.—On Tuesday morning, March 14, ADA A., daughter of Mrs. Orlando Bostwick, aged 22.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, March 16, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 16 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, Brooklyn.

BRUSH.—At Brooklyn, March 15, of congestive pneumonia, CORNELIA M., wife of John B. Brush, of Otego, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, John Lord Brush, No. 7 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Interment at Otego, N. Y.

BRUMLEY.—On Friday, March 15, ANN, widow of Thomas Brumley, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the late residence, No. 61 7th-st., on Sunday, March 17, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, March 13, after a short illness, Mrs. ANN CLARK, widow of Alonzo Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, on Friday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

GRAY.—CAROLINE GRAY, wife of Alexander Gray, on the 14th inst., aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 58 West 31st-st., on Monday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FORD.—On Friday, March 15, ELLEN, daughter of Annie F. and the late Chester A. Ford, aged 12 years 10 mos.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 12 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, at 11 o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Omaha, Columbia County, for interment.

GIBSON.—At Rye, 14th inst., Thomas Hemingway, son of Mary Jane Gibson, aged 2 years, 8 mos.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Mr. Andrew Gibson, Rye, on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Rye Station on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 1 P. M.

HOWE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, night, March 14, of diphtheria, GEORGE BERTRAM, only son of Dexter and Elizabeth S. Howe, aged 3 years, 4 months.

Funeral, Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 10-st. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HEWITT.—At Nyack, March 14, ROBERT STUART, youngest child of Dr. E. B. and Dorothea S. Hewitt.

Funeral from residence at 11 A. M., Saturday, 16th inst. Trains by H.R. train to Stony Point, Conn.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 15, 1872, Col. WM. J. LEWIS, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral to morrow.

LAGY.—On Friday morning, CASPER LAGY, aged 37.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 61 7th-st., on Sunday, at 10 o'clock.

MEAD.—In this City, at the residence of her brother, on Friday, March 15, Mrs. ANN MEAD, after a short but severe illness of pneumonia. MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William A. Jones and daughter of the late Capt. Gordon Hill.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., on Monday next, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

MEAPE.—On Thursday, March 14, ARGELINE, wife of Dr. Herman Meape.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, March 16, from her late residence, 27 West 24th-st., at 2 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

MASON.—On Friday, March 15, of paralysis, JOHN MASON, in the 78d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MERKERSON.—At Middletown, N. J., Thursday, March 14, MARY TALMAGE, wife of Rev. Stephen L. Merkerson, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Middletown, on Monday, March 18, at 2½ P. M. Leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses-st. or Cortlandt-st. at 12½ P. M. Train returning leaves Middletown at 4 P. M.

MEEKS.—March 13, GRACE ISABEL, youngest daughter of William H. and Josephine Meeks, aged 12 years and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., from her residence, No. 52 West 34th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MUSTIN.—On Friday, March 15, at 4 o'clock A. M., LILLIE, beloved wife of Robert C. Mustin, and second daughter of Jno. J. Mustin.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 152 West 25th-st., on Sunday, March 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BULLMAN.—On Friday, 15th inst., of congestion of the brain, LOUISE M., daughter of Charlotte M. and the late William E. Bullman, aged 5 years.

Funeral service at the residence of her grandmother, No. 182 Gravesend, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 8 P. M.

SPRINGS.—At Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., BENJAMIN MEGGE, widow of John Springs, of South Carolina, and daughter of the late Gen. Matthias Ogden, of Stratford, Conn.

The funeral will take place, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at Christ Church, Stratford, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM.—On Friday, March 15, JAMES A. STEAM, son of the late Nathan Steam, in the 80th year of his age.

Remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on the 7 A. M. train, Monday, where funeral services will be held.

TIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 14, of inflammation of the lungs, CHAS. W. TIMPSON, aged 44 years and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner 126th-st. and 2d-av., at 12½ o'clock, on Sunday, March 17.

YOUNG.—Friday morning, WILLIE CAMERON, only son of William W. and the late Mary J. Young, in his 8th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral of his father's residence, No. 17 West 16th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Neither of the sales expected to occur at the Exchange yesterday, March 15, under the direction of WM. KENNEDY, auctioneer, were consummated, and, in consequence, no transfers were transacted. The projected sales were composed of as follows: Seventy-nine-of an entire brick house and lot, on the north-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, known as No. 139 Delancey-street and No. 8 Norfolk-street, case settled, and property withdrawn; bona fide sale of two building lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, adjourned until the 22d inst. In reference to the auction sale of lots belonging to Capt. Joseph Bowers, located at Long Island City, Queens, and conducted by Jas. Jonsons, Jr., on Thursday, full particulars will be found below. The transaction was an entire success, all the lots, some forty-seven in number, being disposed of at good figures, the total sum realized reaching $56,800. For today no sales are proposed.

In regard to the auctions of next week details will as usual appear on Monday, but several of the sales to occur demand special notice, viz: The sale at the Exchange, on Monday, March 18, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., of the warehouse and wharf property in Brooklyn, located on the East River, between Fulton and Wall street Ferries, and known as the Wall-street stores A, B, C, D and E, is one of importance. The property itself having a front on the river of 325 feet, with an average depth of 258 feet, is intrinsically very valuable, while for many reasons the value will each year be increased. The proximity of the warehouses to the business centre of the Metropolis, the extent of the water front, the increasing demand for steam-ship facilities, the fact that the fee to the property is absolute and beyond the control of Dock Commissioners or Harbor Commissioners, the changes in the General Order system making the privilege of the business available to warehouse men generally, the improvements already perfected in the warehouses and docks to be sold; all these facts, and the liberal terms on which the property is to be offered, render the auction one of mark, and one which cannot fail to attract the attention of investors. Another auction, in charge of the same firm, announced for Thursday, March 21, at the Exchange, at which a splendid property, at Mott Haven, consisting of 209 lots, with water front on the Harlem River, is also well worthy the special attention of investors. Few properties in the vicinity of New-York present greater advantages, particularly for manufacturing purposes, as the means of transportation by both rail and water is immediately at hand. The sale, as an investment, holding out a speculation for the future, the lots to be sold are not only desirable but certain to repay the holder with a large interest. Both the above sales should meet with success. Attention is in addition called to the extensive proposed sales, at the Exchange, both on Tuesday and Thursday by Messrs. Bell, by Jas. Johnson, Jr., of valuable Brooklyn real estate, which, in extent, variety, choice location, and desirability, present unusual attractions. The sales to occur are the largest of the kind that have been attempted within two years, and as there seems to be at present an increased demand for Brooklyn lots, hope is in hope there is every reason that the best favorable result will be achieved. Many of the other auctions of the week are also worthy of notice, but space forbids at this time a more extended mention.

At private sale, ISAAC HONIG, No. 32 Pine-street, reports having recently sold the four story brick stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 161 West-Twenty-fourth-street for $30,000; house 25 by 60, lot 25 by about 148; also four lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street sold for $64,000; and four lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, with ten lots in rear fronting on street, sold together for $100,000.

Suburban Sales, March 13,

LONG ISLAND CITY, ASTORIA.

By Jas. Johnson, Jr.

1 lots, Nos. 1 and 2, s. s. Webster-st., corner Bayview-st., 25x100; Edward Fern, purchaser, $1,100 each $2,200
2 lots, Nos. 3 and 7, s. s. Webster-st., adjoining above, same size; J. S. Brown, purchaser $950 each 1,900
2 lots, Nos. 8, 11 and 12, n. s. Webster-st., adjoining above, same size; G. Van Tuyl, purchaser, $1,200 each 2,400
2 lots, Nos. 15 and 17, n. s. Webster-st., adjoining, same size; J. S. Frost, purchaser, $775 each 1,550
1 lot, No. 19, n. s. Webster-st., adjoining, same size; M. E. Ray, purchaser 775
1 lot, No. 21, n. s. Webster-st., adjoining, same size; E. H. Morris, purchaser 775
3 lots, Nos. 23, 25 and 27, n. s. Webster-st., adjoining, each same size; Patrick Bowland, purchaser, $950 each 2,850
2 lots, Nos. 29 and 30, n. s. Webster-st., adjoining, same size; with waterfront; Edwin Hoyt, purchaser, $600 each 1,200
2 lots, Nos. 2 and 4, s. s. Remsen-st., corner Bayview-st., 25x100; W. G. Brown, purchaser, $1,030 each 2,060
2 lots, Nos. 6 and 8 Remsen-st., adjoining above, each same size; M. Lancashen, purchaser, $900 each 1,800
2 lots, Nos. 10 and 12, s. s. Remsen-st., adjoining, same size; E. W. Hopper, purchaser, $900 each 1,800
2 lots, Nos. 14 to 20, s. s. Remsen-st., adjoining, each same size; M. N. Vidder, purchaser, $750 each 3,000
2 lots, Nos. 26 and 28 s. s. Remsen-st., adjoining, each same size; Edwin Hoyt, purchaser, $900 each 1,800
2 lots, No. 32, s. s. Remsen-st., same size; Edwin Hoyt, purchaser 1,150
2 lots, Nos. 34, 35, 36 lots; and Webster-st., with dock and water front; Edwin Hoyt, purchaser 4,700
1 plot, No. 37, 2½ lots on Webster-st., adjoining above, with water front; Edwin Hoyt, purchaser 7,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. S. DREW & CO.

Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. 170 to
No. 155 5th-av., Gleason Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, TO CLOSE an estate, a three-story brick house in 19th-st. furnished or unfurnished, 20x60; three rooms deep, containing all modern improvements; house situated on the south side of the street, 175 feet west of 5th-av. One of the best locations in the ground rent (lease-hold) 23½ per cent, on the rent value of the lot; hence the property is a bargain at the price for which it is offered. For further particulars address D. N. P., Box No. 132 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE lots in the City, 125 ft. from 8th-av.; on the south side of Twenty-fourth-st.; 25 feet front by 98 in rear; also, on the great advantages afforded for building. Also, a couple of desirable houses near the Central Park; very cheap, and easy terms.
EDWARD T. SHEPHERD,
Architects, No. 32 East 17th-st., facing Union-square.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE on 18th-st., near 5th-av.; it is 20x60 feet, well built and arranged, and in fine order; lot leased from Stuyvesant estate; has twelve years to run at $240 ground rent, with the usual renewals; this property can be bought very low, and should be sold without the furniture. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 2 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

A.—NO. 337 LEXINGTON-AV., COR. ner of 40th-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, superior hard finish, all improvements; lot 20 feet front by 100 feet in depth; rent $1,800; must purchase. Apply from 7 to 8 P. M. on premises, or at No. 76 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.
L. MENDELSON.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, FRONTING ON GRAND CIRCLE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—The undersigned offer at private sale the five lots bounded by the Grand Circle, 5th-av and 59th-st., a most desirable plot of land now selling in the market. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Lenox Hill, near Central Park; high-stoop, three stories and basement; all improvements; price $6000 cash; or terms easy. Inquire at 1 Pine-st., from 5 o'clock P. M., No. 127 East 71st-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, brown-stone front, four stories, basement and subcellar; all modern improvements; first-class location; Twenty-fourth-st., West of Madison-av.; $4,000 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage. Call on the owner, No. 318 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE TO YIELD A large profit to purchaser, or will rent the luxurious brown-stone house, No. 113 West 23d-st., 18x 100 feet, with stable in rear, and in complete order; possession. A. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS TO SUIT—Several four-story and high-stoop brown-stone houses on 41st-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises. No agents need apply.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 59TH-st.; 100x150 feet; also 100x50, near Bedford, 30 feet. These two exceedingly valuable corners are offered remarkably cheap and on easy terms. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS AND Speculators is called to twenty-eight lots, now offered at $1,000 per lot; near Fort Washington; a bargain, as owner must have money.
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40th-st., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, suitable for a small family; need neighborhood; price $14,000, less than cost.
JAMES B. GIBSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH WATER front, on the corner of Jones-st. and 12th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY, foot of Barrow-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 2 West 30th-st., near Fifth-way, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT three-story brick house, with all improvements, together with proper fixtures, services and stables. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 212 East 55th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 143D-ST., North New-York; also, four lots on 146th-st., between the Boulevard and Riverside-park. Apply to JOHN B. OTTIWELL, No. 149 Water-st.

UNRIVALED AND MOST VALUABLE building site, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st., for sale; liberal terms to an immediate purchaser. Apply to owner, No. 4 Chatham-square, at 12 o'clock M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 18 West 32d-st.; also the two-story and attic house, No. 8 West Washington-place, near Broadway. R. P. HERRICK, No. 22 North 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A FULL LOT ON MERCER-ST., near Prince, of Broadway. Inquire of E. M. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANCIS TOMBS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER, AND
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 194 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR
NORTH FERRY.

Rents collected and late rents adjusted.
Rents collected and taxes paid.
Entire care of the interests of absentees.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FRONT AND rear brownstone, 25x50, No. 24 Twenty-st., near Grand-st. ELISS & JAMES, No. 36 Broome-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.—Valuable dwelling, No. 63 Columbia Heights, adjoining Midnight Park, three stories and attic; 40 feet front; full view of the harbor; lot 25x115, with good building on Furman-st., in the rear, which can be rented or altered. EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard Grounds; healthiest and most favored by recent summer visitors; price $12,000, or can be sold in parcels. BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; favorable for any large institution; price $40,000, or will be leased. House and lot No. 128 Centre-st., this City; lot 25x97 feet.
Terms, as to any of the parcels, only per cent. earnest cash. A. M. MANN, No. 16 Wall and No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HOUSE OF 17 portunity is offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three-story, brick front, French roof, 22x42x110, 40 feet constructed, and element planed in front combining all modern improvements; No. 203 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and ventilators, 10 rooms, totally overhauled, plumbed and improved in the most superior style; all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphic-st., three story high stoop, brown stone, 19½x46x112, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale for a long time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply or the premises, or address T. FAGAN, No. 87 Clermont-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP Basement and subcellar brick house, on Glymer-st., between Bedford and Wythe-avs., Brooklyn, (E. D.); 22x40 on basement and parlor stories; lot 100 feet deep; all modern improvements; price, $8,000; terms easy. WM. MORGAN & SON,
No. 85 Broadway, Brooklyn, (E. D.)

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE (Mansard roof); excellent; six minutes from ferry, rent, Middle New-York; price, $7,000. RENNEN, 46 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 4 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unimpeded, much increase the value of property in the vicinity of the Old Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Now, information as to homes, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED MOON PROPERTY AT SARATOGA LAKE.—This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the world; the Saratoga Lake is known to travelers and tourists in all lands. This unrivaled Summer retreat, located on the cliff of Lake Saratoga, within different miles of the world-renowned Springs, over a beautiful expanse, commanding a view of highly improved grounds; trout ponds, Summer-house, bowling saloon, boat-houses, groves, orchards, &c., and with the finest buildings in the country for the purpose, located in the village of Lake Cliff. Moon Lake House, the finest in the country, is well known to retirers from business; here is an opportunity for a live man to make a fortune in a few years. Terms easy. For particulars and terms apply to C. E. MOON, or W. C. CLARKSON, Real Estate Broker, Saratoga Springs.

TWO DESIRABLE FARMS IN NEW-Jersey, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey Railroad, beautifully and healthily located, belonging to estate of Richard Outcalt, deceased, have been in possession of the family 120 years, and have never been leased or sold before. Apply to the undersigned, residing on the premises, or address, care of Box 1,070 Post-Office, Jersey City.
ABRAHAM OUTCALT, Executor.
Jamesburg, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, March 10, 1872.

A HOTEL AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE LOW.—The desirable, large, well-established hotel, with barns, sheds and out-buildings, known as the Cornwall House, is now offered for Summer visitors; is on the main road to Newburg, and near to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; sold in consequence of the decease of the proprietor. STEPHEN GREGORY, No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAP, AT Fordham, Westchester County, west on the Heights, five minutes from depot, a house with five corner lots, beautifully situated in first-class neighborhood; lots about worth price asked for place, $8,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. B. WINFIELD, No. 408 Broadway.

AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—SEVENTY-A acres, overlooking the entire city and the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; one of the most elegant, beautiful and desirable residence sites in this State for a country residence. Inquire of E. S. FRENCH, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, second floor, or of T. C. RICH & SON, Binghamton.

ORANGE AND NEWARK, N. J.—Great variety of property for sale and exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; at ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTROSE, SUMMIT, BLOOMFIELD and NEWARK.
BEHREMAN'S, fifty houses for sale and rent. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 8 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—ON the line of the North-st. Horse Railroad—Lot 80x160, situated on Summit-st., between the Chatham and Washington-avs., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $600. Inquire of owner, Box 1,064 Post-Office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT NEAR Yonkers, on the Hudson River, good house, barn and garden, large water-front, excellent boating and fishing, and near the Port Chester Railroad, new building, will be offered a few days for sale by W. H. RAYNOR, No. 54 Pine-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—VILLA PLOTS ON INLAND-AV., fronting on the Atlantic Ocean, at moderate prices. For maps and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or to ALFRED SMITH, or EUGENE STURTEVANT, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE.—JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J., overlooking New-York Bay and Long Island; a fine-class Gothic cottage, very roomy and comfortable, carriage, &c., fruit and shade trees; price $11,000, easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CRANFORD, NEW-JERSEY, Central Railroad.—A desirable residence, half acre of ground, just finished, elegant rooms, perfect water, near depot, 35 minutes from Wall-st., 40 minutes from New-York, foot of Liberty-st.; trees, high ground, near churches and schools; $7,800; will take first mortgage on it for $3,000; this perfect. F. A. COOK, No. 2 New-Church-square, Cortlandt-st., 10 till 12 o'clock, and at Cranford, N. J.

FARMS TO RENT
in the lower part of WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
One of 65 acres.
One of 85 acres.
One of 80 acres—two houses and mill.
One of 125 acres—two houses.
One of 300 acres.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 57 Liberty-st.

A HOTEL AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE LOW.—The desirable, large, old-established hotel, with barns, sheds and out-buildings, known as the Cornwall House, is now offered for Summer visitors; is on the main road to Newburg, and near to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; sold in consequence of the decease of the proprietor. STEPHEN GREGORY, No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAP, AT Fordham, Westchester County, west on the Heights, five minutes from depot, a house with five corner lots, beautifully situated in first-class neighborhood; lots about worth price asked for place, $8,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. B. WINFIELD, No. 408 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR Sale, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, furnace, bath-room, &c. Wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is one of the most desirable in Tarrytown, combining magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $6,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 425 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SUPERB residence, 50 feet by 60 feet, with 134 acres of choice land, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. House is built of pressed brick, contains twenty rooms, is in excellent order, with all modern conveniences; is 2 miles from Hyde Park, being 90 feet above the Hudson. There is a gothic farm-house on the property; also, large barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with abundance of choice fruit. Will be sold as a whole or in two separate parts.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY,
No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT ON SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND, FOR SALE.—An elegant country-seat and grounds on the Babylon Turnpike and the Great South Bay, distant one hour from New-York by railroad. House 40x60, and wing 32x50, containing 21 all about twenty feet by 22 feet; 2 fine outside buildings, &c. Trees, vine and bulbs during the year, and fruit. Price $8,000. For photographs and particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CRANFORD, NEW-JERSEY, Central Railroad.—A desirable residence, half acre of ground, just finished, elegant rooms, perfect water, near depot, 35 minutes from Wall-st., 40 minutes from New-York, foot of Liberty-st.; trees, high ground, near churches and schools; $7,800; will take first mortgage on it for $3,000; this perfect. F. A. COOK, No. 2 New-Church-square, Cortlandt-st., 10 till 12 o'clock, and at Cranford, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MANSION AND COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, in the most desirable part of Elizabeth, a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, with good church, good schools, good water, gas, &c., and in the vicinity of good society; the mansion is a modern house of four rooms (dining, drawing, bed and dressing-rooms), with every modern improvement; cost, when first built, $12,000; the cottage, three rooms; 2 A. M. to midnight, 45 cents; hour and half, 75 cents; the mansion and cottage, with the grounds, adjoining the most fashionable street of New-York. Home, or country, or speculation, the most desirable and agreeable place in the vicinity of New-York. Home, one acre, house, stable, carriage-house, fruit and shade trees, fine, &c. Mansion, 2 acres, fruit and shade trees, fine, &c. Immediate possession. Cottage, 1 acre

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to and from Ireland, for passengers, mail, freight and cattle.

Passengers booked to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES

FROM GLASGOW	FROM NEW-YORK
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA. Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	IOWA. Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16.	ANGLIA. Saturday, April 6.

and an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry:

First cabin, $65 and $70, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $40; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those entitled to them for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's office to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Adriatic, Baltic, Celtic, Cedric, Britannic, Germanic.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	March 23, 9 A. M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4 P. M.
BREMELIC	April 13, 8 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $28, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insertion of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, March 23, 2 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, March 30, at 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, April 10.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London (direct): Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $27 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Only direct line to Russia and the Scandinavian countries.)

New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.

The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:

HUMBOLDT, March 30.	THORWALDSEN, June —
FRANKLIN, April —	BERNHARD SCHARNHORST,
HUMBOLDT, May —	building.
FRANKLIN, June —	WASHINGTON, building.

Rates of passage, payable in gold:

First cabin	$100	First steerage	$40
Second cabin	75	Second steerage	30

For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to

WENDT & MALMEDIE, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamships are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Mar. 16, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, Mar. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 30, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Apr. 4, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Apr. 13, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANES	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON	NOURAIN	Saturday, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$28

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both bonds by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, April 17, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.	
BATAVIA	Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA	Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, April 6, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, April 13, '72
OLYMPUS	Saturday, April 20, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris $10, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINEAY.....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Apr. 27, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. E. PRICE.....April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. R. W. FERRIAY.....April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORMAN.....April 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 18th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Hurd.	
MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall, there connecting at Panama with the steamers of the Company, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 29.	
Steamer REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st.	

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, viz:

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DITMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

GUINCE LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, MORRO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.

Leaves Pier 17 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Fleming, (Havana only) Sat. Mar. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Hudson, Sat. Mar. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Rankin, Sat. Mar. 30
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only) Sat. April 6

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALVAREZ & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Steamer MISSOURI will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DITMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.

Established in 1796, by J. FUDGE, Successor to Alex. M. Duane, c. corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ST. LANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS.	THURSDAYS.	AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BARROWS, SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 12 M.

E. LOWERE, Agent,
No. 15 Wall-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, TERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MASSONS, THURSDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 320 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM.....March 2
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM.....April 2
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TURLLINGHAST.....May 2

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, procuring passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and as infinity of minor things, which will be found in the various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

AT 80 AND INTEREST.

From the time we first offered these Bonds they have been rapidly taken up by investors, leaving but a small amount now for sale, which, at the present price, is considered by the best judges the cheapest security, as the Road is in successful operation, and earning not more than the interest on all its Bonds. The business of the Road is rapidly increasing. Over one thousand miles of new roads are now building connecting with and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day.

These new roads, it is expected, will add at least fifty per cent to the net earnings of the Company.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

and those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS

IN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, always on hand, with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the Banks in New-York.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS purchased on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 1st per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

DRAW SIGHT & TIME BILLS

ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,

AND

Oswego City 7s,

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act of the authorities the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works, approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, are dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in gold coin, on the 1st of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, at the City of New-York, where the principal is also payable.

The revenues of the Water-Works are pledged for the payment of both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 12, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds not exceeding one hundred, and the bonds will be ready for delivery in the office of the Mayor, on the day bid for, if required.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at his Mayor's office.

Bids may be made either in the name of the National Bank of the City of New-York, or of the United States Treasurer, which will be accepted in the City of St. Louis at the purchaser's, whenever the proposal, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount of money of certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the terms.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. F. RUTGER, Jr., Register.

St. Louis, Feb. 16, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, MARCH 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 24 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 30, and reopened April 3.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

A TRACTIC RESERVE RAILROAD

FINANCIAL.

CAIRO & FULTON R. R. CO.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund, Land-Grant Bonds,

OUR OFFER IN GOLD.

INTEREST, 7 PER CENT. GOLD; FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main trunk line for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the connecting link between the St. Louis and Texas Railroad and, under the same management, it will connect the St. Louis roads and the Illinois Central Railroad with the International Railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Texas system of roads. Its length is 201 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It runs through the rich farming counties and the Capital, Little Rock. The Land-Grant of 1,366,400 acres, is one of the most attractive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress. The whole road is under contract for building, and the first mortgage bondholders have a right to go on, as the rate of about half a mile a day until the connection of Little Rock with St. Louis is completed. The First Mortgage Bonds, $9,000,000 are the first lien upon the road and land-grant bonds, and are recommended as a safe investment. The Trustees are:

THOMAS ALLEN, (St. Louis)	President.
H. G. MARQUAND, (120 Broadway)	Vice-President.
O. W. POTTER, (120 Broadway)	Treasurer.
W. B. DONALDSON, (120 Broadway)	Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

H. M. ALEXANDER, HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. H. BLODGETT, JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE, ALEX. W. BUSH,
WM. H. WELSH, ALEX. MITCHELL.

The Union Trust Company, Trustee of the Bonds, bring us and secured interest in currency. The Company reserves the right to advance the price at any time. Parties desiring to examine the road can go at full market rates and Express charges paid. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained upon application to

E. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 BROADWAY.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

85 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $450,000 on the land and Masonic building, at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 1891. Interest seven per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Company.

FOR SALE BY

O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class investment securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887 AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING DEBENTURE INTEREST, AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

PRICE OF BONDS 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE First Mortgage seven Per Cent. Bonds, $10,000 per mile, on a completed road in successful operation, interest payable 1st January and July at Bank of Commerce, New-York.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE Seven Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, interest payable 1st January and July.

UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD Six Per Cent. Stock, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Preferred Stock.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in accordance with article 1 of the by-laws of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and on the request in writing of a majority of stockholders, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called, to be held at the Executive Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed for this purpose on the close of business on the 2d inst., and will be opened on the morning of April 9.

WILLIAM ORTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.

By order of the Board.

JOHN KEESEE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS,

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER of CORTLANDT-ST.

THE REGULARLY-TAKEN AND CHARTER of the Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscription to the capital stock of said Company, at the office, Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st., on SATURDAY, March 16, 1872, and will remain open until finally closed.

EDWARD H. ARNOLD,
JNO. F. PROSSNEGGER,
ISAAC W. VAN JONES,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, application has been made to change the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, to a State bank. Creditors are called upon to present claims and to make legal proof thereof, to ALEXANDER SHAW, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

E. S. HULBURD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

$500,000 TO LOAN WITHOUT SOLICITATION, and in sums to suit, on New-York City and Brooklyn real estate. Address

WILLIAM A. BROWN, No. 1 Pierrepont-st.

FINANCIAL.

AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PAYING 60 PER CENT.

MORE INCOME

THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS,

AND

9 1-2 Per Cent. on the Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana.

THEY BEARS PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AND ARE COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile, to determine the price.

This road, 81 miles long, affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and intermediate points for the extensive Black and Bituminous Coals of Parke County, in addition to the large surplus products of the rich agricultural and mineral section of the State, which it traverses.

For the present we are offering these Bonds at 90, and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for Government Bonds, or other marketable securities, at the rates of the day.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and executes

RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

H. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Well paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

MIDLAND BONDS,

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 40 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau-st.,

CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and Stocks.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. LOUIS, ALBANY, and other points in the Western States.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere; bought and sold on private terms; also, Cable Transfers. Deposits Banks in Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, Agents.

BANNERMAN AND BAST, JOSEPH'S BANK, SAVAN COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WILLIAM H. SWEET, 32 Mercer, Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Weston, Boston, will be received until 12 M. of TUESDAY, March 19, 1872, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of the Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the Mortgage, the same instrument, as amended April 1, 1871. The successful bidder will be notified at the office of the Trustees, in Boston, on THURSDAY, March 21, and the accepted offers delivered.

WILLIAM H. SWEET,
CHARLES CAMPBELL, Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of Commercial National Bank of New-York are hereby notified that a certain association is to be called The United States National Bank, and give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Bank, No. 1 Wall-st., on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at 12 M.

Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.

ABIEL E. DAVIES,	
CHARLES G. DODGE,	
CHARLES H. BALL,	
EDWARD S. SUTTON,	
WM. ALEX. SMITH,	

Commissioners, &c.

THE NEW-YORK PROVIDENT.

Business by mail or otherwise, and sums of any amount received, and interest allowed at the highest current rates, and subject to check at sight.

Receipts of the commercial, professional and mechanical classes, and small savings, are specially solicited.

Office, 179 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, corner Gold-st., and 179 Fulton-st., cor. Nassau, New-York.

Interest on deposits will be added to the principal on the last day of April and October, and will be entitled to interest from the first day of the month following the date of deposit.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of April will be entitled to interest from the 1st of April.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of May will be entitled to interest from the 1st of May.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of June will be entitled to interest from the 1st of June.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will be entitled to interest from the 1st of July.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of August will be entitled to interest from the 1st of August.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of September will be entitled to interest from the 1st of September.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of October will be entitled to interest from the 1st of October.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of November will be entitled to interest from the 1st of November.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of December will be entitled to interest from the 1st of December.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will be entitled to interest from the 1st of January.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of February will be entitled to interest from the 1st of February.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of March will be entitled to interest from the 1st of March

"THERE'S MR. GREELEY."

That the public are always the soundest possible judges of current events, is a doctrine which we constantly maintain in these columns, and it is confirmed, not only by occurrences which are known to every one, but by utterances which are brought before us in the course of our every-day experience. We have, for instance, been assailed by the Tribune day after day, for two years past, because we have taken the liberty of exposing the corrupt "Ringe" which had gained possession of this City. Having seen our efforts result in no inconsiderable triumph, we are still attacked because we do not choose to heap undeserved reproaches on President GRANT. What the people think of all this is illustrated by the letters which we constantly receive at this office, and from a bundle of which—received only during the last few days—we make some brief extracts. The following refers to the New-Hampshire elections:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have met the enemy, and they are ours. It was a tremendous fight, and we have routed them entirely. They made the battle on free trade, the New-York Custom-house and the sale of arms to France, and the sore-headed Republicans, headed by SUMNER, SCHURZ, TUTTON, TRUMBULL & Co. Any man who says that he will not support the regular party nomination, cut him loose and let him drift where he has a small to, only if we can get rid of him and thus prevent him from stabbing our worthy President in the rear. The 30,000 men of our party that went to the polls on a tight and snowy day demand the nomination of Gen. GRANT for a second term, and Gen. HENRY WILSON is our choice for the second man. GRANT, in November, will grind his slanderers to powder. We have had a club for GREELEY for a number of years, and if he does not alter his tone at once, he will never get his club from my efforts again. I have taken a great many steps for it, and I was the first GRANT man in town in 1861. I will not stand by and see my great leader in the great and terrible rebellion, which he carried us through, villified and traduced and not raise my voice against it. The granite hills send greeting to all the land, a united voice that united action will carry us through the great battle before us this year in triumph, sending up Salt River all the odds and ends of opposition, and burying them all in one common grave.

KENSINGTON, N. H., Wednesday, March 13, 1872.

The following is from Elyria, Ohio. We omit the writer's name, as in all other cases, but preserve the original of the letters:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For years I have received the *Daily Tribune*, and have aided in securing for it a large circulation, especially the weekly, thinking to aid the Republican cause thereby. I can do no longer, with any regard to the welfare of the party. A large club of the TIMES has been secured here, and a much larger demand will be made for it after the nominations at Philadelphia are made."

A correspondent from Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minn., writes as follows:

"The New-York *Tribune* is giving great dissatisfaction to our Republicans, on account of its unwarrantable course in regard to the President. I think I can send you a good list. The Republicans of Minnesota, except a few sore-heads, have no sympathy with Messrs. SUMNER, SCHURZ, GREELEY & Co. We remember the unquestioned patriotism, incorruptible honesty, and unswerving fidelity of the hero of the rebellion; and we further see and acknowledge the grand results of President GRANT'S Administration. We see nothing to destroy or weaken our confidence in the President. His opponents bring no charges against him that they can successfully sustain. The animus which clearly animates his traducers is patent to all, and their malediction deceive no honest man. The people have faith in Gen. GRANT, and if the sentiment of the Republicans of this State is any index of that of the whole country, he will be overwhelmingly sustained in the coming Presidential contest."

From Shaker Village, N. H., we have the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long been a reader of the *Tribune*, but not feeling able to endure the attacks on our Administration and its friends, I have decided to make a change, and therefore would like you to send me a *copy* of your semi-weekly edition. I remit the money ($2 00) for one year's subscription, to commence immediately.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Find inclosed eighty cents, for which you may make an addition of one to the club you send here to this post-office, which will make nineteen copies, I think. I think I can raise the club to twenty-four numbers after a little. Yours truly, —

P. S.—The TIMES suits the people around here. The majority are for GRANT and the Administration as it is.

NEW-OHIO, Broome County, N. Y.

From East Durham, Greene County, N. Y., a new subscriber says: "A great number here are giving up the *Tribune*." From Mount Morris, Greene County, Penn., a correspondent writes, "People are growing weary of the *Tribune*;" another new subscriber at Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., says emphatically, "Don't want to see a *Tribune* come into the place;" another correspondent from Clarksville, Md., says: "I am utterly disgusted with 'what I know of farming,' the 'one-term principle,' CARL SCHURZ, &c. Send me your paper." Here is another letter from Emmett County, Iowa:

"I have been a subscriber for the New-York *Tribune* many years, and in January last subscribed for 1872. I, as well as the entire element of the Republican Party in this section of the country, am disgusted with the political part of that sheet, and want something more loyal to our interests."

A correspondent who has formed a new TIMES club in Centralia, Ill., writes: "GRANT is all right in this State, notwithstanding Greeley."

From Springfield, Vt., we have the following, with a list of new subscribers:

"Last year I raised a club for the *Tribune* of upward of one hundred copies, including weekly, semi-weekly and daily. This year there are about fifty copies taken here. I prefer to work for the Democratic Party openly than indirectly. I believe in the principles of the Republican Party, regardless of HORACE GREELEY or 'any other man.' Find inclosed money-order for $20, for fifty copies of your weekly."

This is a very sensible man, and so is the writer of the following letter from Rushville, Yates County, N. Y.:

"Inclosed find $2 00, for which please send Semi-Weekly TRIBUNE to JOHN EARL, of this place. Send all the numbers for this month, if you have them. I am sorry to say that the only copy of the Daily *Tribune* taken here has been stopped. The subscriber not being quite satisfied as to the Republicanism of said sheet, I shall have to borrow the *World* now to 'find out what GRANT has last been guilty of.'"

A writer from Cayuga County, Chenango County, inclosing money for his annual subscription, and says: "The TIMES readers feel much dissatisfied with the political complexion of the paper. We are all for GRANT and COLFAX for re-election, regardless of GREELEY and SCHURZ."

A new subscriber writes thus from Springfield, Mo.:

"The Republicans of this vicinity have been in the habit, in years past, of subscribing for Democratic papers. (New-York Preferred.) They have been ready to put their bottom dollar on the Old Philadelphia, and have for years sent hot shots of cowardy, whisky, and corn daily subscribers from this little town. But GREELEY is a disgrace, and I really think hardly a Democrat can switch to down in Dixie on present pay, if he could have it for nothing. He is a disorganizer—a traitor to party and principle. His nomination for President has been placed home, in the estimation of the rank and file of this part of the State, where GRANT had placed himself years ago.

GREELEY has for years—and, more especially, during the past six months, been hoeing for the Democratic Ticket, save Liberal Republican nomination."

From Utica, N. Y., we get the following with $10 subscription for the year:

"I should think from what I hear, that our people in Oneida County do not take half the number of Greeley's they did two years ago. The Utica *Herald* and New-York TIMES are taken instead."

We could add scores of letters to this list, but, for today, we will conclude with the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please send your weekly paper to the within-named persons for one year. I will send more names as fast as I can get them. I send you this club on account of your loyalty to Gen. GRANT. I have fought under him and now I will fight for him whenever I have a chance.

WESONA, Mich., Monday, March 11, 1872.

THE BARNARD INQUIRY.

Further Hearing Before the Judiciary Committee Yesterday—Examination of Jay Gould and Others.

The Judiciary Committee resumed their investigations, at 10 A. M. yesterday, of the case of Judge BARNARD. Mr. PRINCE, the Chairman of the Committee, was the only member present during the morning session, and more witnesses were examined yesterday than at any previous session. It was expected that the second on the list of charges against Judge BARNARD, viz., that of conspiring with Messrs. HOWE and HEMMELL to release convicts from Blackwell's Island for political purposes, would be investigated yesterday, but owing to the difficulty in procuring the witnesses it was deemed necessary to investigate the charges as a whole, without respect to order. That of aiding and abetting FISK & GOULD in seizing the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, which was supposed to have been concluded, was resumed, the recent Erie troubles having been the occasion of disturbing the Bar Association with a number of witnesses, who testified during the day. Judge BARNARD appeared at 10 A. M., with his counsel, Messrs. GEORGE T. CURTIS and RUFUS ANDREWS, and Messrs. PARSONS and STICKNEY conducted the case for the Bar Association.

Mr. ARPHAT BOARDMAN, of the firm of BERNDIT & BOARDMAN, was the first witness called. The principal points of his examination are as follows: Witness was counsel for the defendants in the suit of ELMENDORF *vs.* SAVAGE and KANES, which was tried before Judge BARNARD on the 12th of July, 1866; the suit involved the possession of a large amount of real estate; J. INGRAHAM, Jr., was appointed by Judge BARNARD as receiver of this estate, entirely against the will of all three litigants, who saw no necessity for such an appointment; another suit then arose between the two defendants known as SAVAGE against KANE, which was tried before Judge CARDOZO, who appointed an extra receiver in the person of Mr. TERENCE FARLEY, who is said to have received $12,000 for his services. It was shown that in these suits, which extended over a number of years, Judge BARNARD acted in collusion with Judge CARDOZO, and appointed receivers without any necessity, and under cover that appointment were all personal and political friends of BARNARD, who thus abused his office to serve them. It was shown in the evidence that the pickings of these friends of the Judge's, and the expense involved upon the estate by Judge BARNARD'S action, entirely swept away the funds accruing from its sales. The following items of plundering, stated by the Judge's friends, were sworn to by witnesses: D. P. Ingraham, Jr., $1,600; Culver & Bright, $1,600; Terence Farley, extra receiver, $750; Grats Nasman, counsel for Farley, $750; Shaffer, $500; commissions to Ingraham, $800; total, $5,600.

The further testimony went to show that Judge BARNARD had issued fourteen orders granting certain other sums of money to the above-named persons, among which was one granting SHAFFER $600. Mr. BOARDMAN then submitted to a long cross-examination at the hands of Mr. G. T. CURTIS, assisted by Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS and Judge BARNARD. He testified that in 1866 he assisted in the election of directors and officers of the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad; that in the election some irregularity occurred, out of which litigation grew, and a suit was argued before Judge BARNARD, who, witness stated, improperly decided against him; and on appeal against the decision Judge BARNARD ordered him to be imprisoned for contempt of Court.

A long cross-examination, in which Judge BARNARD took an active part, followed.

Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN, the receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, was the next witness. Mr. PARSONS informed Mr. QUINLAN that the object of calling him was to ascertain the fate of the amount of the banking account of GRATZ NATHAN, and other protégés of Judge BARNARD. Mr. QUINLAN replied that he could not tell the exact amount of these persons' accounts, but tendered copies of that portion of the liabilities of the bank that related to them, which, he said, were accurate; and he was allowed to retire. It was subsequently discovered that the banking accounts of the persons in question were among the largest in the institution, those of GRATZ NATHAN and another being over $60,000. Mr. PARSONS' object in producing this testimony was to show that these men, being lawyers and favorites of BARNARD, had fallen into all the "fat" offices in Bankruptcy.

Mr. A. A. REDFIELD, of the firm of REDFIELD & BARRETT, next testified in relation to the Susquehanna Railroad war. Mr. REDFIELD'S examination was very brief and of no public importance.

Mr. HARRIS COLE, business manager of the Grand Opera-house, testified that he had been business manager at that place of amusement since it came into the possession of Mr. FISK. The witness detailed, with some minuteness, the real estate transactions of FISK, in a number of which the services of Judge BARNARD were called into requisition. He related the particulars of the purchase of a block of houses in Twenty-third-street.

The next witness was Mr. STEVENS, who accompanied JAMES FISK in his expeditions to Albany to seize the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. His testimony was very brief.

Capt. JAMES H. ORTON, of the detective force, was examined at considerable length. He identified that in the years 1868 and 1869 he had been engaged in hunting up a large number of Tammany repeaters and trundlehead voters; he captured them, and they were tried and convicted at the Court of General Sessions. Shortly afterward Judge BARNARD released them on writs of habeas corpus, and they were see from further prosecution by bonds.

Mr. THOS. ACTON, Ex-Commissioner of Police, corroborated this testimony.

Mr. E. THAYER, a lawyer, was next called, and said that in the year 1869 he was counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of DOWLING against FISK. The suit involved a large amount of money, and had been carried on for several years. Judge BARNARD had prejudged the case, and had given a wrong decision against the facts elicited in evidence and law shown forth by argument. When BARNARD reversed his former decision and was in doubt as to the matter, he did so in such a manner as to cause great loss to his client. Judge BARNARD had promised to render his decision in August, 1869, so that the possessors of the Olympic Theatre would have power to organize their business for the Fall and Winter season, commencing on the 1st of September, but that on the contrary he did not decide the case until late in September, thereby causing his client to suffer much pecuniary loss.

Mr. THAYER'S testimony closed the afternoon session at 5¼, when an adjournment took place until 7½ P. M.

Shortly before that hour the halls and vestibules became crowded with Tammany politicians, lawyers and others who were attracted by learning that Mr. JAY GOULD would be the first witness called. Promptly on time, Mr. JAY GOULD appeared in the Committee-room, and the investigation was resumed, Mr. NILES having arrived from Albany to assist the Chairman, Mr. PRINCE.

Mr. JAY GOULD'S testimony in answer to Mr. PARSONS was as follows:

Q.—Were you, in 1868, Mr. GOULD, President of the Erie Railroad? A.—I was.

Q.—Want do you know in relation to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad? A.—Nothing of my own knowledge, as all I know about the matter was from hearsay.

Q.—Do you remember the amendment of Messrs. COULTER and FISK as amendment of the Susquehanna Railroad? A.—I remember something about it.

Q.—Did you see such a document in reference to that appointment? A.—I may have done so.

Q.—How did you come to sign such document? A.—I suppose because I was told to do so.

Q.—Who told you to do so? A.—My counsel; I always do what my counsel tell me.

Q.—Do you remember what amount of money that document referred to? A.—I haven't the slightest.

Q.—Who are your present counsel? A.—Messrs. FIELD & SHERMAN.

Q.—Did you employ any other counsel, sir? If you did who were they? A.—I employed Mr. JOHN GARRETT and Judge DEVIN.

Q.—Any others? Yes, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Q.—Did he ever return you counsel? A.—Never, to my knowledge, nor did he ever return the money he received.

At further questions being asked Mr. GOULD was ordered off at 7 P. M.

The next witness called was Mr. SHEPARD, whose testimony was of no public importance. At the close of Mr. SHEPARD'S testimony it was found that a printed copy of the specific charges against Judge BARNARD, a summary of which appeared in the morning papers, had been stolen from the table of the Committee-room. A different speech was made by the chief who had discovered the theft. The Committee, in consequence, adjourned until 10 this morning.

A RISE IN ERIE.

Withdrawal of Jay Gould from the Board of Directors Yesterday.

A Banker's View on the Situation—Stocks at the Opening—A Financial Statement—Closing Quotations.

The action of the Erie Board on Thursday night, and more especially the amendments so adroitly engineered by Mr. MADURO, had an immediate effect upon Erie stock, which opened buoyantly yesterday. Down town, among the bankers and brokers, there was evidently a general impression that Erie was becoming all right very fast; still the great bulk of the purchases were for England. This was due to the fact not generally known, that Erie stock in England was very much higher than here, because every certificate admitted in their market was countersigned by HEATH & RAPHAEL. None other was considered genuine. From this cause, when Erie was here 30, it was the equivalent of 40 there. But as soon as the *coup d'état* of BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT had been made, and JAY GOULD had resigned the Presidency, this protection was no longer considered necessary, and all certificates of Erie stock, indorsed or not, were of equal value. English houses, therefore, telegraphed heavy orders, and probably from 75,000 to 100,000 shares have been disposed of within the last two days. It was inevitable that the rate should become the same as the English, but the pleasant prospect of honorable management revealed by the Senate's action helped still more, and between the two Erie rose actually to 43¾ by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. HENRY CLEWS, on being asked, yesterday morning, if bankers, as a class, were satisfied with the prospects of Erie, replied:

I have no doubt of it. The financial statement made the prospects of Erie, but the banking class have no fears that Erie will be sacrificed to the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western, which, I presume, is the point of your inquiry.

REPORTER.—But does not the appointment of BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT as the financial agents of the Company look like the first move in the development of some Atlantic and Great Western plan?

Mr. CLEWS.—It looks like it certainly; but public opinion is too strong for any such thing. The present Board is merely provisional, and they could not make any arrangement which would not be upset by their successors. They owed their present position to BISCHOFFSHEIM, and, of course, they made the best return in their power.

REPORTER.—Is it not believed in Wall-street that JAY GOULD had seized the whole Erie, with the London firm, even to his resignation and acceptance of a seat at the Board as director?

Mr. CLEWS.—It is generally conceded that there was collusion.

REPORTER.—If they hold anything in terrorem over his head, had they a right to compromise it?

Mr. CLEWS.—His taking a seat as director looks certainly as if they had considered his offenses, but they were not the only parties interested by any means, and the others, if they are not satisfied, are not bound by their action. But I am of opinion that Mr. GOULD will not remain a director. I believe he will resign.

REPORTER.—Is he his own adherent?

Mr. CLEWS.—Oh, yes, he is a very heavy holder. Some people say he controls twelve millions, and probably half of that is his own. The present directors have not very much stock.

REPORTER.—Have the two parties between them enough to control the elections?

Mr. CLEWS.—I believe not; but if the stock issue of the Erie should be ordered drawn to England, and it is possible that by election time the bulk of the stock may be held there.

About 2½ o'clock the reporter called at the Grand Opera-house and learned that Mr. JAY GOULD had resigned his seat as Director without giving any explanation of the act. He did not resign from the Executive Committee, who accepted it, but did not designate his successor, not having the power so to do. In all probability the vacancy will be filled at the next Board meeting which takes place on Tuesday next. A financial statement was then presented by the Treasurer, Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, and the Committee immediately ordered copies to be sent to the morning papers, knowing the extreme anxiety of the public as to the actual standing of Erie. It is as follows:

OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872.

To the Stockholders of the Erie Railway Company:

The following is the condition of this Company, to whom was referred by the Board of Directors the report of J. F. WEIR, Assistant Treasurer, have to report that the following appears from the books of the Company to be a correct statement of the financial condition of this Company at this date.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX,
HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
O. H. P. ARCHER,
W. E. TRAVERS,
SAMUEL S. M. HARLOW,
Executive Committee.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, common	$78,000,000
Capital stock, preferred	6,000,000
Total	$84,000,000

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage	$2,000,000
Second mortgage	3,000,000
Third mortgage	4,000,000
Fourth mortgage	4,497,000
Fifth mortgage	923,000
Buffalo Branch	184,000
Bergen Branch	4,000,000
Middletown Branch	3,000,000
Total capital stock and funded debt	$111,603,510
Consolidated Mortgage issued but not sold	3,000,000
Total	$114,603,510
Loans, &c., secured by collateral	$3,327,674 80
Floating debt, (bills payable chiefly for supplies and labor)	1,600,000 00
Supplies and labor to March 1, including interest on all outstanding bonds due April 1	1,000,000 00
Total	$5,927,674 80

ASSETS.

Union Railroad of New-Jersey, thirty-two miles	$76,400
Long Dock property	220,000
Hayley Branch, fifteen miles	87,000
Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, 149 miles	238,100
Jeffersonville Railroad, Carbondale Branch, 40 miles	140,000
Jeffersonville Railroad, Honesdale Branch, twelve miles	21,000
Newburg and New-York Railroad, thirteen miles	17,500
Chemung Railroad, sixty-eight miles	70,000
Penn. Extension Railroad, twenty miles	6,000
Buffalo, Bradford and Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-six miles	20,800
Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad, twenty miles	15,000
Montgomery and Erie Railroad, ten miles	30,000
Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad, fifteen miles	6,400
Susquehanna Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad, twenty-three miles	169,000
Clarksville and Dockertown Railroad, twelve miles	21,000
Warwick, Sterling and Port Jervis, five miles	20,000
Paterson and Newark	25,000
Total value of leased lines	$1,117,200
Income from which is greater than annual payments.	

SECURITIES IN TREASURY, INCLUDING THOSE HELD AS COLLATERAL TO LOANS ABOVE MENTIONED.

Jefferson Railroad Bonds	$750,000
Long Dock Company	19,000
National Stock Yard Company	83,000
Susquehanna Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad	37,000
Newburg and New-York Railroad	20,000
Attorney and Sussex Railroad	20,000
Payonia Horse Railroad	20,000
New-York and Boston Express	200,000
Nyack and Northern Railroad	3,000
Buffalo, Bradford and Pennsylvania Railroad	20,000
Newark and Hudson Railroad	10,000
Boston, Hoosac and Erie Railroad	20,000
Consolidated Mortgage (Erie)	2,000,000
Avon and Genesee Valley Railroad	19,000
Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad	10,000
National Stock Yard Company	20,000
Erie Preferred	4,000
Montgomery and Erie Junction Railroad	6,000
Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad	10,000
Union Steam-boat Company	170,000
Total	$7,000,000
Estimated, north	$2,000,000

The Company owns also the following roads and stocks, the market value of which is considerable, and which are not included in the above statement:

Glenwood Coal Company, Penn.	$25,000
Atlantic Dock Company	200,000
Alwanda Coal Company, Penn.	60,000
Erie and Atlantic S. S. Company	100,000
Union Dry Dock Company	75,000
Total about	$1,000,000

After hearing this report, the Executive Committee adjourned.

A Secret Convention of Irish Societies.

A convention of delegates from Irish societies was held last evening, at the Hibernian Hall, to make final arrangements for the celebration on the 17th inst. The Secretary having read through the usual preliminaries, a motion was made to offer Mr. Pulitzer Commissioner Bass a place in the procession. This proposal was received with a storm of hisses and yells. A resolution to the effect that the proceedings have been carried, and the Convention dispersed in confusion.

Another Wonderful Trial—The Story Leached Up for the Stands.

The trial of the action of Mrs. PERSHETTA CHRISTIANSEN against the Staten Island Railroad Company, for the recovery of $5,000 for the death of her husband, Fred. MANO CHRISTIANSEN, in the Westfield explosion, July 30, 1871, was concluded in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, yesterday afternoon. The case was closed to the jury, which, it appeared, could not agree, and at 6 o'clock they were locked up for the night. There was only one juror opposed to rendering a verdict for the plaintiff, and he is said to have expressed the opinion that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief in the nature of damages. The case has been before the Court for three days, and the eloquence of counsel from the first.

NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

Third Day—Meeting of the New Conference and Election of Delegates to the General Conference.

The Newark Conference of the M. E. Church continued its sessions as Madisonville, yesterday. The morning session was occupied by the election of delegates to the approaching General Conference. The following gentlemen were elected: Rev. J. W. WEST, D. D., editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, Rev. J. T. CRANE, D. D., Rev. A. L. BRUCE, Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, Rev. J. K. BURR and Rev. J. E. BRYAN. Rev. Messrs. HILLMAN and FITZGERALD were chosen as alternates. At 12½ o'clock the Conference adjourned in order to allow the meeting of the Lay Conference, which this year holds its first session.

At 3 o'clock the organization of the day Conference was completed by the election of GEO. J. FENNY as President. Among the members of the Conference were Cornelius Walsh, Gen. Tho. H. Ransom, Major-General Carey, of Chicago, and Dr. Strauz. One hundred and thirty-one accredited delegates were announced present. The session of the Conference was formally opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. CHADWICK. Rules of order were adopted, and reports received from the Committees on credentials and resolutions. The resolutions called for a closer union between the clergy and laity, and promised co-operation in all affairs of the Church, both temporal and spiritual. After the complimentary examination the election of the first lay delegates to a General Conference was entered into. Five ballots were cast, the prominent candidates being G. J. Ferry, S. B. Ransom, Cornelius Walsh, James Carney, David Campbell, Theodore Runyon, Amos Rusgland and Peter Smith. It resulted in the choice of Dr. James Strong and David Campbell as delegates, and Amos Rusgland and George J. Ferry as reserves.

The evening session was occupied by the anniversary of the Educational Society, Rev. R. VAN HORNE presided. The report of the Education Committee was read, and addresses were made by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY and Rev. J. F. LACY.

The Comptroller's Payments.

Controller GREEN, yesterday, repaid the amount advanced by banks for wages of laborers in Department of Parks, for month of December, 1871—$10,437 66.

He will pay today the mechanics and laborers in Bureau of Repairs, for months of January and February, 1872—$1,920 66.

Laborers on "small-pipes," for month of February, 1872—$8,466 66.

The sum of $2,100 was paid to seventy persons for services rendered as inspectors, canvassers, &c., at last election.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Horrible Casualty—A Drunken Woman Burned to Death.

Yesterday afternoon the body of ELIZABETH HOARE, a woman about forty years of age, and a county pensioner, was discovered by some boys at play, lying charred and almost consumed by fire in a shanty in Centre-street, between Court and Smith streets, South Brooklyn. The locality is one of the most squalid in the city. Mrs. HOARE had been very dissipated, and an empty liquor-flask lying on the floor near the corpse explained the cause of the casualty. She had fallen on her side on the red-hot stove, and her clothing igniting, and she being too much overcome by rum to recover herself, fell to the floor and was burned to death. Her clothing was all burned to shreds excepting one stocking, and the lower portion of her body was almost completely consumed. The Coroner was notified without delay, and the body was left as discovered until his arrival. It was surmised by evidence that about noon yesterday Mrs. HOARE'S husband was burned to death in Ketchum's Oil Factory only a few blocks distant from the scene of her own miserable ending.

Brief Items.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening on the occasion of Rev. THOS. BURKE'S lecture on "The Pope, his position and privileges, as defined in Scripture and illustrated in history."

The Brooklyn War Veterans' Club, on Thursday night, adopted a series of resolutions earnestly urging the passage of the bill now before Congress for medical pensions to the commissioned officers entirely disabled by wounds.

JOHN KELLY, one of the two youths who robbed their aunt, Mrs. GALLAGHAN, of $1,800 in bonds and jewelry last month, was tried for the offense, yesterday, before Judge MOORE, in the Court of Sessions, and found guilty. KELLY was remanded for sentence.

The Twelfth Ward Republicans held a primary election on Thursday night, which resulted in sending CHAUNCEY M. FELPS, J. JOHNSTON and JAMES JOHNSTON to the General Committee, in place of JAMES FAIRBAIRN, SAMUEL H. MILLIKEN and F. C. McKEON.

In the City Court, before Judge NEILSON, yesterday, RENA NELSON obtained a judgment against Messrs. Freeman Perry & Co., of New-York, for $1,500, being the principal and interest of a sum loaned by him to the defendants on the 24th of September, 1869, the fatal "Black Friday."

PATRICK DONOHUE, twenty-eight years of age, was convicted in the County Court, yesterday, of having set fire, on the night of Feb. 25, to a house on Clove Road, near Fresh-street, occupied by Mr. MARGARET BILLY and MARY BRODLEY. Judge MOORE sentenced him to twenty years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

A child named JONES, whose parents reside in Spencer-street, near Myrtle Avenue, died on Thursday night from hydrophobia, making the second fatal case out of seven children who were bitten by a rabid dog about three weeks since. Two more of the children are stated to display alarming symptoms.

Assessor JOURDAN continues to have the illicit whisky region of the Fifth Ward carefully patroled twice a week. Yesterday his assistants discovered a tub containing several hundred gallons of mash in the cellar of the premises No. 383 Prospect-st., occupied formerly by James MORAN as an illicit distillery. The tub was speedily destroyed, and the mash permitted to escape.

Mr. T. C. PEARSALL, one of the counsel for FANNY HYDE, who is under indictment for shooting her employer, Mr. WATSON, renewed the application yesterday before Judge PRATT, in the Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, for a postponement of the trial until the next term of the Court. Judge PRATT took the affidavits on which the motion was based, and promised to render a decision either today or on Monday.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The ball of "Les Amis de la Gaite" realized $425 for the French indemnity fund.

There were twenty-three cases of Police delinquencies before the Board yesterday, but all the charges were of a trivial character.

The Staten Island ferry-boat *Northfield* was seized by the Sheriff on a judgment yesterday.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was last evening elected to the vacant Colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment.

The Police Riot Relief Committee have awarded to the mother of the late Detective LAMBERCHT, the sum of $500.

A slight fire occurred yesterday morning among some building materials, owned by GEO. VANDER, in the rear of No. 204 Madison-street. Damage, $100.

WINFIELD WORKS was yesterday committed by Justice HOGAN, charged with having stolen $20 from W. A. CARTER, of No. 38 Cortlandt-street.

MICHAEL MORIARTY, a tailor, stole $90 from the pocket of JEREMIAH BROSNAHAN, a fellow-workman, at No. 49 Fulton-street. He was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have ordered that the price at which the interest of a retiring or deceased member be purchased in future shall be $400.

Mrs. KNAPP, the lady whose skull was fractured by being thrown from her carriage on Thursday evening last, died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday.

PATRICK MURPHY was held to answer in $1,000 bail, by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, for firing a loaded pistol at MICHAEL BREEN, of No. 234 Henry-street.

The General Republican Central Committee had an election of officers last evening, which resulted in the re-election of Mr. MORRIS PERKINS as Chairman, and Mr. WELL, Secretary.

The Twelfth Ward Good Government Association (GREAT) FARES presided. Resolutions were passed favoring the new charter.

JOHN BANGEL and JACOB GREEN, two Germans doing business at No. 10 Orchard-street, were robbed yesterday of a dozen of calculating money under false pretenses.

JAMES JOHNSON, aged eighteen years, was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of woolen goods belonging to Rev. THOMAS FARRELL, of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth-avenue.

A meeting in support of free emigration to Liberia will be held at No. 20 Adams-st. this evening, at which addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, Rev. Mr. LAMBERT, Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, Rev. Lawrence Keitt, Rev. Mr. Ward, Jonas Bailey, Esq., Mr. Russell, Mr. Wood, Jonas Bailey, Mr. Wilkins, Vassal, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ward, Mr. Cary, Mrs. Cary, F. Cardozo, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Cary, Mr. Jones, Mr. Ward, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Ward, Mr. Jones, Mr. Ward, Mr. Cary, Mrs. Cary, F. Cardozo